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VOL. 57 December 1, 1932 No. 21

The County Library—What Is It?
Constance Bement

Extension Work by Means of Package Libraries
LeNoir Dimmitt

Problems of County Libraries—Solved and Unsolved
Hazel B. Warren

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"A Christmas Tree for All Good Bookworms in Honolulu," by Ruth E. McKee, and "A Living Christmas Tree," by Faith Holmes Hyers of the Los Angeles Public Library, are the two Christmas articles scheduled for the next number. Two religious articles were planned for, but one has not materialized so only "Making Religious Books Popular," by Mary Elizabeth Downey will be printed.

A summary of the questionnaire sent out to public libraries in October is being held over for the January first number. This number will also include the following articles: "The Library's Place in a Changing World," by Arthur E. Bostwick; "Morale and Library Service," by John A. Lowe; and "Economists on the Crisis—A Survey of Current Literature," by J. B. Condliffe of the League of Nations.

The January 15 number will be devoted to Hospital Libraries.

B. E. W.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The County Library—What Is It?

By CONSTANCE BEMENT

Director, Extension Division, Michigan State Library, Lansing

IN THESE days of nostrums and universal panaceas, the library profession has not failed to keep up with the procession, and has developed its own pet remedies for the various ills to which the library world seems to be subject. At the present time, its most frequent remedy for a sick library situation is the county library. And the fact that in every State there are thousands of men, women and children without any form of organized book service, should prove without argument that some such type of library cure-all is essential.

But what, after all, do we mean when we talk so easily and enthusiastically about county libraries? What is a county library? If the question were put to the man in the street, his interpretation would be, nine times out of ten, a truck filled with books, traveling through the country, stopping at every farmhouse leaving its wares, and giving the same kind of service as "The Store at Your Door." On the other hand, to many rural residents, and groups of small town and village people who have used traveling libraries from their State Library or Library Commission, a county library would be more apt to mean a box of books which is sent from one community to another, and at the end of a certain period is returned for another. In reality, however, the county library is just like any other public library, with the county as the corporate and taxing unit, rather than the city, village or township.

This article was written at the definite request of a LIBRARY JOURNAL reader who wanted to know how a county library operated and what it accomplished.

The county library presupposes a library system similar to any good city system, with a main library, branches, stations, school collections and all other forms of extension service. The fact that geographically the county represents both urban and rural groups is one of the reasons why it is sometimes difficult to visualize the type of library service it is expected to furnish. Another difficulty, which one encounters in defining the county library system clearly and simply, is the fact that county libraries can be established in one of two ways. The county governing body can either make a contract with a strong library already existing, or establish an entirely new and independent organization. Both forms have their advantages, depending somewhat on local conditions and the section of the country. (County libraries are established by popular vote in several states.) To get a complete picture of the real meaning of county library service, let us organize an hypothetical library in an hypothetical county, which has never had any form of organized book service.

As the county which we have chosen for our library has no existing public library, the Board of Supervisors has established an independent library and appointed a county library board. In some instances, county libraries function directly under the Board of Supervisors, or governing body, but generally there is a library board. After the appointment of the board, the two problems which are of first importance are the librarian and the housing for the main book collection. One of the points of difference between the public library for a city and for a county is the

relative importance of this main library. In a city, when a new library is established, all of the effort is put into the development of the one agency, until it is well enough organized to branch out. But with a county system, as many agencies as possible must be established at once, with the main library, in reality, like a warehouse from which the books are distributed and reference material and special information furnished.

It is probable that in the situation which we are discussing, there is a room in the Courthouse, which can be used for the headquarters of the new library, and provide space for an adequate reference collection and reading room service to the residents of the county seat. The residents of the county seat are, of course, as much in need of library service as other sections of the county. The most important problem which confronts the Board is the librarian, and unless she is well-trained well-paid and experienced, with some knowledge of both urban and rural psychology, our new county library is going to be an invalid from the start. After the librarian is secured and the book collection is started, the next important step is the selecting of locations for the various stations and branches. It is probable that all of the small towns and villages will need branches, and that the very small communities can be cared for with stations, which can be maintained in cross-road stores, filling stations, churches, post offices, private houses and sometimes schools. As the school service is going to be especially important, the juvenile book collection must be selected to take care of the supplementary and recreational reading needs of the elementary and rural schools, and the many reference requirements of the high schools.

If our library has an adequate appropriation, funds should be set aside for a book truck, not only to be used in distributing books to the various centers, but to give the people who live in the open country and not very close to a station, house to house service. However, if the library funds are limited, a delivery truck should be used rather than an expensive bookmobile, and the number of small stations should be increased to take care of the more scattered groups. A real book truck is one of the most attractive features of county library service; but in many instances, the well developed branch or station is more vital to the healthy growth of the library. Some adequate means of transportation is essential to the life of the institution, and a Ford pick-up will carry innumerable boxes of books and save money to buy more books, or increase the service in other ways.

As one of the main arguments for the county library is the equalizing of library service and giving the rural resident, man, woman or child, the same service as that which would be available in a large city library, our county library will stress at once the special reference features at the central building, and the right of everyone in the county to come in and select books from the main collection, or to write for special material or books. Parcel post service, in response to telephone or mail requests, will be one of the library's main channels of communication with its borrowers, and material will be sent either directly to the patron or to the nearest branch or station. Sometimes, with a book truck, it will be delivered in person. It is the personal contact between the librarian and the borrower, which is possible in a county system, that gives the county library a distinct advantage over a state traveling library system.

As our library grows, semi-permanent collections will be developed in the branches, being kept fresh with frequent additions of new books from the main collection at headquarters. The smaller collections in the stations will be changed frequently, and the books which are not popular in one place will be transferred to another, so that at no time will any of the books in the county collection be idle. All of the books in the entire collection will be on call for special need or demand. The records at the main library will show the location of every book, and one copy of an expensive or little called for title can be made to serve several communities adequately and promptly.

The schools, more than any other group, are going to benefit from this new service, for instead of one new collection of books a year, as was the case when they were entirely dependent upon their own funds, the county library is going to be in a position to supply them with new books as often as they are needed throughout the school term. All of the schools in the county will have the benefit of a large reference collection at the central library, and can give their students the same advantages as the city schools.

All of this service, which our library is planning to give, will call for an excellent appropriation from the governing body of the county, and it should be at least a dollar per capita. If the library had been established in a county in which there was an existing library with which a contract could have been made, the procedure would have been quite similar. A separate county department would have been organized, with a trained and experienced librarian in charge. Through this

department service from the public library would be extended to the various branches, stations and schools. With the backing of a well-established library, the initial cost of county library service is not as great as with a totally new organization; but to be a success, it must give trained service, furnish a good collection of books, develop branches for towns without libraries, supplement small libraries already existing, and furnish truck or station service in the sparsely settled districts.

What gain has been made for library service in the establishment of this county library? How much has been accomplished? Would not the results have been the same if a half dozen small independent libraries had been organized in our county? Not at all! The small libraries have such small taxing units upon which to draw that their strength and vitality is entirely consumed in the struggle for existence. We say that a population of 4,000 is the smallest unit possible for effective library service, and it is sometimes difficult to make that effective. It is true that many small libraries give most exceptional library service, but if they were part of a larger system, they could do what they do more easily and efficiently. The larger taxing unit of the county is great enough to furnish adequate support for a good library system at a minimum of cost to the taxpayers, and at the same time provide service for everyone in the county. With small independent libraries, we would still have a large group of people in the open country and small neighborhoods without book service, while with the larger unit books are available to everyone.

But the gain is not all material. The county library emphasizes the library's oft repeated claim that it is an educational institution. For the rural adult, it takes the place of the city night school; it furnishes the tools with which the agricultural specialist and the various extension teachers must work. By supplying books and material on any of the technical or business subjects in which the rural or small town worker is interested, it provides the stimulus, the technique and the new ideas which the city man gets from rubbing elbows with his competitors.

The most striking feature of county work is that which is done for the children, and if it does nothing more than furnish "live" books to the small one-room rural schools, it is justified as an institution. When, however, you add good juvenile collections in branches and stations, perhaps service from a book truck, summer story hours and other interesting features, the county library can rightly claim to be a real remedy not only for library ill, but ills in general. And certainly that is sufficient justification.

Problems of County Libraries—Solved and Unsolved

By HAZEL B. WARREN

Chief, Extension Division, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis

PROGRESS in library development has been too dearly bought to retrench now, but there are inevitable signs of retrenchment before us. We not only see signs, we have had to face facts, and have retrenched temporarily. More than ever before we must man our libraries in such a way, and give such service that the powers that be will realize they are taking a necessity of life from the people, instead of a luxury—if they too seriously reduce the library tax. We have worked for library extension, and have been anxious and willing to give books to all people in all parts of the country, if they will help support our libraries.

Paper presented before the Trustees Section at the New Orleans A.L.A. Conference.

County library development has made a decided stride, but now we all realize that temporarily we must be satisfied with doing all we can with as little as we can. An already tax-burdened people cannot be expected to willingly let an added tax descend upon them. Now is the time to hold our lines. Now is the time to decide if our tactics have been such that we are in the favor of the world. When I think of county libraries, my first thought is not of buildings and books. I think first of the people—the vast number of men, women and children who are living all kinds of lives, and in all types of communities. My mind does not dwell on those living in modern homes on well-paved roads, or on those living in our many small towns. Many of these know the

advantages they may have if they wish them, or they know how they can get the information. My thoughts are for all those people who have not the advantages that most of us have, those who live, for one reason or another, more or less isolated lives, and necessarily have to live "unto themselves alone." We generally think of rural people when we use the word county. Most of those a county library gives service to are living in rural districts, but in many counties, there are hundreds of others who probably need books more. The penal institutions, the county homes, orphanages, hospitals and sanitariums house many people in many of our counties. When I see the quantity and quality of books found in many institutions I am not amazed that the individual's morale remains at low ebb. County libraries are systems of book service that reach all the people of the county. Those in towns and those in the country should all be given equal service—regardless of where they live or how they live. There must be two types of service given—community service and school service, and a very complete organization is needed for this extensive work. The service to schools cannot be too much emphasized, and this alone would almost justify county libraries. Rural people are realizing they need educational and recreational advantages that can be found only in cities. People of all types are realizing their need for education. This realized educational need of adults is evidenced by the findings of the Carnegie study on private correspondence schools. These schools alone receive annually tuition fees amounting to $70,000,000 or one and one-half times as much as the combined tuition fees received by all colleges and universities. This is good evidence that there is a need of books.

A problem? That is a doubtful question to be answered; a difficult matter to be settled; something to be worked out. There are many problems before us in library extension. Most of our talks and discussions about county libraries have emphasized the satisfactory results of our efforts and the satisfaction of the people receiving the service. Many of us think we have worked out the fundamental problems of county library service. We have answered doubtful questions, worked out and settled the matter to a great extent. We are rather pleased with the progress we have made. We have worked this out to our satisfaction, perhaps, but evidently not to that of the majority of people.

There are 3,072 counties in the United States. There are 231 county libraries and 2,841 counties that do not have county library service. It is true that taxation is the big obstacle in many, and even though people are convinced of the value of such service, they feel they cannot afford it. In many counties, people are not convinced that it is the service they need and want.

Jealousy between communities is a big obstacle in extension service. They still see only the boundary line of their town, and cannot see the advantage of sharing service with a larger unit. There are still many individuals who declare they have lived most of their lives without books, and that they are not necessary. The type of service given in many libraries is not such as to make people realize what they might enjoy if real service were given. There are criticisms from those in counties receiving service, and even though it may not be just criticism it has the effect of making others doubtful as to whether it is really a successful method or not. There is criticism because money is not spent entirely for county service. One community cannot understand why another should get a new book before they do; why old books are sent out; why a station or branch is in a larger room than theirs; why books are not changed oftener; why the book truck does not come oftener; why the service given to schools is not adequate; and a hundred other criticisms are heaped upon our heads. Often these are because of ignorance on the part of the people, or misinterpretation of what the service can do. Often they are valid criticisms and we, the librarians and the trustees, are to blame.

There are weaknesses in our public library and in our county library systems. We must recognize and remedy them. I have been generalizing, but now I wish to speak specifically and locally. Many of you probably have the same problems we have in Indiana. As I study the situation I am convinced that the first and foremost problem is the lack of understanding of the service. There is a lack of understanding among the trustees and the librarians, and among the public. The public cannot understand and appreciate, until we have worked out a good system definitely and demonstrated it to them.

Politics play a very important game in many of our communities. It seems to be enough for some trustees to know that their political party rules the library. They think it a glory to be a member even though doing nothing in particular to make it a good library. They too often do not realize and appreciate the value of libraries. If they do, they may not be willing to share them with others. They fear the relinquishment of some of their independence. They are not willing

to give everything and gain nothing, except reimbursement of just the barest cost of service and the joy of helping others. The trustees appoint the librarian in most states. They should hang their heads in shame if they do not appoint one who is capable of doing the best work possible. Too many librarians are appointed who are not qualified for the work. Politics of some kind may have influenced the appointment or she may have just been a "nice person, who liked books." The salary paid is not enough to justify pursuing education or training, even if she wished. The idea of a county library is too big for her to grasp, and she knows she could not help organize and carry out a campaign, and if there should be county extension, she could not do the work as it should be done. Not being willing to admit all this, and suggest that a librarian be appointed who could, she makes no effort to interest people in the service. The library is three-fourths librarian. The qualifications of a good county librarian are the same as for any—plus much more! She must have a rural viewpoint and a knowledge of local rural conditions. We cannot emphasize too much the importance of education, training and experience. In most states there is no basis or standards, and the trustees appoint any one they wish. Some states have legal certification, and we all should have. In Indiana we have adopted voluntary certification, hoping that it may become legal. If we accomplish nothing more, we hope it will emphasize to the public and to the trustees the need for preparation for the work attempted. I am sure no state has better illustration of good and bad libraries and good and bad librarians. If trustees and librarians in many of our counties understood and explained county service and offered to give it, many more of our people would be enjoying it. As leaders in communities, the trustees and librarians could make the library a vital factor in their town. They are too often selfish and narrow minded. They think they know, and they know only their few square miles. They are jealous of neighboring towns; they want everything, and are not willing to give and share. Without cooperation we cannot expect to grow.

We, as trustees and librarians, then become one of the first problems to be solved. We may become a different kind of a problem when we urge county service too much. We often make a mistake in our zeal for extension, and are accused of working for our own interests. Many cannot understand our unselfish and altruistic work. We should inform those interested of the method of giving service, and of the possibilities. We should explain to leaders in the counties, but we should let the urging come from them. Very few people wish to be objects of missionary endeavors.

There must be effective publicity. The millions of people living outside of library areas must know of the methods and possibilities of extension service. The legislators must know, and we must give publicity to them that convinces. People will read and understand much better than they will listen and understand. We need more news stories and articles about books and book service, and a follow-up system that will keep the subject so much before them that the idea will grow and grow and gradually make them realize what they are missing and what they need, and what they can have. We must attract the eyes of the world. Public opinion rules the world. What is the public opinion toward our work? Are our libraries organized and functioning in such a way that all of those not receiving service realize what they are missing? Before we consider extending service we must be giving efficient service to our own people. There must be effective city libraries reaching their whole service areas. We cannot convince others that we have something of value to them unless we have, and unless we are convinced of the fact. There must be a sentiment built up. Every county in the United States will have library service when the people really want it. The idea may start with an individual, or with a group, or an organization, but it must become the idea of a majority of the people. We cannot hand out a county library on a silver platter and expect the people to eagerly eat the food we offer—unless they are hungry for it, and like it. We must lay a foundation of public opinion on which we all can build. There must be a public convinced of the value of public libraries and of high standards of library service. The work will be slow, but it will be sure. We must want it for them, but they must want it for themselves. We are working not for ourselves, but for others.

It is absolutely important first of all to have good county library legislation. The interest, understanding and training of the librarian and trustee will be most important in accomplishing. We know good legislation will not come until there is a good understanding by the majority of the people or the legislators and we as librarians and trustees must first know and then help inform them. After legislation, comes the problem of getting the idea across to the people. Publicity, county wide, state wide and nation wide will accomplish this. And then comes another big problem—

money. Mr. Streetor, of the editorial staff of the *Farmer's Wife* says we should give free service for awhile to create the demand for books. He also says "Farmers are self respecting people, and they will want to pay for book service after they see its value." I agree that we must create the desire and demand, and I agree that we are self respecting people, but I cannot agree that they will want to pay.

If we could surmount one of the big problems before us now—money—could we surmount all the others? The remedy of most of these problems lies with us. Many of us present big problems to our profession. We are getting so involved in library technique that we are becoming depressed and repressed. We are so absorbed with methods that we may be getting out of touch with the public. We need new library ideas perhaps, particularly as applied to county service. We cannot make our people willing to vote for library service until they are convinced that books are an essential part of their lives—a natural part, and that they are necessary to their happiness and development. It is not enough for us to tell them this, they must realize and believe it. In all the uncertainty of our lives we must see there is a new promise for the intellectual life of our country. Do we as librarians and trustees have the viewpoint and the training necessary to put across these ideas? Are we solved—or unsolved problems?

Extension Work by Means of Package Libraries

By LENOIR DIMMITT

Librarian, Extension Loan Library, University of Texas

IT HAS BEEN just twenty-five years since the University of Wisconsin, a recognized leader in university extension work, inaugurated what was then a new experiment in library extension. This was the organization of a package library service. The service was established in an attempt to solve the problem of supplying people with reliable information on important subjects of current interest—usually subjects not yet written about in book form. It was meant primarily for those living in rural communities and small towns having no library facilities. It was a free service, and all that anyone had to do to obtain material was to write to the Extension Division. When a request was received for a specific subject, material on it was assembled in one small package and mailed to the borrower. These packages came to be known as package libraries. They consisted mainly of articles clipped from periodicals and of bulletins and reports printed by educational institutions, national and state bureaus and organizations, and commercial houses.

Wisconsin's experiment proved to be so successful that other universities soon followed her example. The rapid development of the package library service is indicated by the fact that when a survey was made in 1925 it was reported that state universities and colleges in thirty-five states had put this form of service into operation. In some states it has been more highly organized with a larger scope of activities than in others. Among the state universities most active in this form of library extension work are those of Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

As the result of some correspondence I have had with the persons in charge of the package library service in each of these fourteen states, I obtained some information in regard to their work. Each university confines its activities to its own state, referring requests from people in other states to their universities. Out of the fourteen universities, twelve make no charge for their service, the only cost to the borrower being the payment of transportation charges, while the other two make only a very small charge. In all except four cases the package libraries are lent for a two weeks period. The university extension division is the functioning agent, except in Colorado and Michigan where the university library is responsible for the service. All of them work in cooperation with the libraries in the state and the library commissions, striving to avoid any duplication of service. All of them circulate package libraries such as have been described. Some of them carry on additional activities.

Eight of them, including Texas, have large

collections of plays which they lend to schools and other organizations for examination to assist in choosing worth while plays for production. Six circulate readings and recitations. Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin have on file a large number of study outlines and suggestions for planning programs, which are used extensively by women's clubs. A few of the states print bulletins containing carefully

A Package Library at the University of Texas

planned study outlines. North Carolina has made a noteworthy contribution in this field. Reading courses for individuals and groups, particularly those prepared by the American Library Association and the United States Bureau of Education, are distributed in Kansas, Michigan and Tennessee. In Michigan picture collections to aid in teaching certain subjects are lent to teachers. Kansas has a good collection of art prints. In Colorado the making of bibliographies is one of the chief activities. In a few cases books have been bought by the library extension bureau for a specific purpose. For instance, in Florida books are bought which are used in connection with correspondence courses; in Virginia books which are reviewed each week over the radio are made available to citizens of the state through the extension library bureau; in North Carolina an alumni book club is sponsored by the university, the books being circulated through the extension library bureau. Indiana and Wisconsin have assembled special medical package libraries in cooperation with their state medical associations.

Speaking of these special medical collections reminds me that there are several special package library agencies. The American Dental Association, which has its headquarters in Chicago, has compiled package libraries on subjects pertaining to dentistry which are lent to members upon the payment of a $2.00 deposit. The American Conference on Hospital Service has a Hospital Library Service Bureau in Chicago, supported by voluntary contributions and by aid from the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, which lends package library material on hospital organization and similar subjects free of charge. The American Federation of Art at Washington has package libraries on current art topics which are lent free to members and to other responsible persons for a small fee. The Civic Federation in Dallas has material on civic problems and social work which is circulated outside of the city, as well as in Dallas.

But to return to state colleges and universities. I shall give a brief account of the resources and activities of the Extension Loan Library Bureau of the University of Texas, and this will serve as a specific example of university package library service. In this library there are more than 3,000 of what we call permanent package libraries, that is collections of materials on subjects for which there is the most demand and a demand which will last for a long time; such subjects as American Women Painters of Today, Career of Ramsay MacDonald, Child Labor, Financing of State Highways, Philippine Independence, School Entertainments for Special Days, and Texas Poets. These are all assembled just ready to send out, though new

Just Before Mailing Time in the Extension Loan Library, University of Texas

articles are added if there is a new development of a subject. Then there are special collections made for use during one season only; such as the 250 package libraries on the Interscholastic League debate subject, the eighty on the artists represented in the Interscholastic League picture memory contest, and the sixty on the fire prevention essay topics suggested by the State Fire Insurance Department for use in the public schools. There are more than 1,600 plays and more than 3,000 club

study outlines in the library. But by far the largest part of our collection consists of files of 100 magazines indexed in *Reader's Guide to Periodicals* from which articles are clipped as needed, and of about 743,000 classified pamphlets and bulletins and articles clipped from periodicals. It is from the last two sources that the hundreds of package libraries are assembled each year on subjects for which there is only a temporary demand, or subjects which are not of lasting interest; such subjects as American Business Troubles, Presidential Possibilities in the Democratic Party, Problems Before Congress, and Reduction of Cotton Acreage. There are only about 2,300 books in the library, such as the *Reference Shelf* and the *Handbooks* published by the H. W. Wilson Co. This is not a book library and is not meant to take the place of one. If requests come to the Extension Loan Library for subjects to be found in books or for specific books, they are referred to the State Library or to the University Library.

During the year ending August 31, 1931, there were 28,394 package libraries containing 2,666 books, 3,570 club outlines, 5,604 plays, and 293,244 pamphlets and periodical articles sent to 1,147 Texas towns and rural communities in 248 counties. Of this number, 514 package libraries were used for individual information, 13,812 were used for school work, 11,840 were used for women's club study, and 2,228 were used by libraries to supplement their material.

As you see, we receive a goodly number of requests from libraries, mostly the smaller public and school libraries. When librarians are in need of the type of material to be found in package libraries we are glad to have them call on us for anything not to be found in their own libraries. We want to help them, but we have no desire to interfere with their work in any way. We know that people sometimes resort to our service when they should have gone to their own public or school libraries. I recently sent out a letter telling what means we are taking to discourage this practice. We feel that by sending would-be-borrowers to their home town libraries we are encouraging the development of the local library facilities. When we do this we are also preventing an unnecessary duplication of service. We have enough to do without trying to do the work of other libraries, and they would certainly have a right to resent it if we should attempt any such folly.

The circulation of the Extension Loan Library of the University of Texas grows much more rapidly than do the funds appropriated for its support. At the end of the first year in August, 1915, it had circulated more than 1,000 package libraries. Five years later, in 1920, the number had increased to more than 6,000 for the year; in 1925 to more than 17,000; in 1930 to more than 25,000; and during the year since then to more than 28,000. The large circulation and the many letters of appreciation received give evidence that the people desire the kind of information given them in package library form and that they appreciate this type of library extension service as much as any other.

Winter

A wrinkled, crabbed man they picture thee,
Old Winter, with a rugged beard as gray
As the long moss upon the apple-tree;
Blue-lipt, an ice-drop at thy sharp blue nose,
Close muffled up, and on thy dreary way
Plodding alone through sleet and drifting snows.
They should have drawn thee by the high-heapt hearth,
Old Winter, seated in thy great armed chair,
Watching the children at their Christmas mirth,
Or circled by them as thy lips declare
Some merry jest, or tale of murder dire,
Or troubled spirit that disturbs the night,
Pausing at times to rouse the moldering fire,
Or taste the old October brown and bright.

—ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Our Duty to the Union Catalogs

BY HOWARD SEAVOY LEACH

Librarian, Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pa.

THIS MATTER of cooperation among libraries has been talked of for many years, but as Mark Twain said about the weather—"Nobody did much about it." Of recent years, however, there has been much more progress in the matter of checking cooperative lists. Especially is this true in such tremendous tasks as the checking of the *Union List of Serials* and similar undertakings. Much of this work is not done without a good deal of grumbling on the part of librarians and their staffs, but I feel certain that the result justifies the amount of attention and work done by the individual library.

My subject is the Union Catalogs of the Library of Congress which are cooperative enterprises. Mr. Kletsch never refers to the Union Catalog, but to Union Catalogs which include: 1. The Union Catalog; 2. The Catalog of Special Collections; 3. The list of books most needed by research scholars; 4. The list of books unlocated either in the Library of Congress or other American libraries.

Collectively it is one that everyone should be interested in, and to which he should contribute cards for unusual items in his possession. The Union Catalog is a finding list on cards which attempts to locate at least one copy of every book listed. It really has two functions: that of listing all books wherever published, and showing where a copy or copies can be consulted. The Library of Congress Union Catalog or Finding List was begun about 1901, when the New York Public Library entered into an agreement for the exchange of its printed cards for those of the Library of Congress. As other libraries such as Harvard and John Crerar and the University of California and numerous others began to print cards, similar agreements were entered into with the Library of Congress, and the Union Catalog was automatically brought into being. This process of normal accretions of cards from these contributing libraries went on for many years until the Union Catalog, exclusive of Library of Congress cards, numbered close to two million cards. In 1926 Mr. Rockefeller made a grant to the Library of Congress of $50,000 annually for five years for the development of the bibliographic apparatus, of which the Union Catalog was reckoned as one. When money became available in October 1927, a staff of thirty-one members were added to build up the Union Catalogs, and Mr. Ernest Kletsch was appointed director. It was at once decided to incorporate a full set of the Library of Congress cards numbering 975,000 titles into this Union Catalog. There were besides this, 375,000 other Library of Congress entries, chiefly in manuscript. From this, 150,000 were typed and filed leaving about 225,000 to be done after 1927. Efforts were made to increase the contributions from outside libraries, with surprising results.

In the 1928 report Dr. Putnam reported that Harvard had contributed 10,000 additional cards in religion. The University of California had contributed 2000, Lehigh had sent 250 and Princeton the amazing number of 240,000. A letter from Mr. Kletsch dated October 6, 1931, says that the Union Catalogs had on September 1, 1931, 6,575,734 Master Cards, indicating at least one location of the book, and stamped upon these Master Cards there were 1,122,214 additional locations in one or more libraries. These figures are for titles and the number of volumes which they represent is hard, of course, to estimate. In addition to this main record there are auxiliary records in the form of card lists including foreign locations of 3,881,530 cards. This brings the Union Catalog to a point where between ten and eleven millions of items can be located by the use of the Union Catalog. The growth of the Union Catalog has been extraordinary during the period of the operation of the Rockefeller grant. This grant definitely terminates August 31, 1932, and unless some extension is made or funds found from some other source the catalog will grow in future simply by contributions of printed cards by the libraries printing them and by typewritten cards for unusual items contributed by us.

This matter of contributions by each of us individually from our respective libraries is one of great importance. It likewise should be a matter of pride for a given library to be represented in this great catalog. One of the astounding facts printed in Dr. Putnam's 1930 report is the fact that they have a separate list

Paper presented before the Pennsylvania Library Association in October, 1931.

of 643,750 items of non-located books. This means that this huge number of books have not so far been located in any library in the United States. This collection of non-located books represents a library the size of that of Princeton University. Some of these non-located books are probably in your libraries. It should be a matter of pride for any one of us to be able to supply the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress with a card for any one of these 643,000 items which we may possess, and to lower that number of non-located books even by one. You may well ask—How are we to do this? I may best answer this by telling you of some things we have done at Lehigh. As you know, we have been engaged in recataloging portions of our library. One of the sections that we have recataloged is our rather large collection of biography. In sending for Library of Congress cards we sent our old shelf-list. Many of these cards came back marked N.P. "No Prospects" of any cards, which meant that the Library of Congress did not own the book. These No Prospect cards were kept after the book was cataloged by us and at the end of the year we sent between six and seven hundred cards, mostly biography, which the Library of Congress had indicated that it did not have. These were sent down to the Union Catalog or Project B. They would then be checked with the Union Catalog to determine whether a card was already in the Union Catalog or not. If a card was already there indicating that a copy of the book was in some other library, then a symbol standing for the Lehigh Library would be added to the Master Card indicating that another copy had been located at Lehigh. If there were no cards in the Union Catalog then our No Prospect cards were copied and inserted indicating that a copy was at Lehigh.

All of you who are using Library of Congress cards in cataloging get quantities of slips back from the Library of Congress with No Prospects indicated on them. It is not an expensive process to see to it that the Union Catalog has a copy of your shelf-list for this particular book, and in the case of the recataloging of the library, additions to the Union Catalog can be readily made by saving all of your No Prospect cards to be forwarded once or twice a year to the Union Catalog. I am assured by Dr. Kletsch of the value and interest of these cards in building up the Union Catalog. The Union Catalog will send you franks for forwarding such cards.

Most of our libraries have the nucleus at least of a collection of rare books which are kept segregated either in a Treasure Room or in some appropriate place. Many of these volumes are scarce enough and important enough to warrant our sending a card to the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. At Lehigh we have done this for our incunabula. At the time I sent the list of incunabula we had seventeen. Some time later a thank-you letter came from the Library of Congress with the report that the Union Catalog contained two titles out of the seventeen and these two were at Harvard. Library of Congress had none of them. This was before the purchase of the Vollbehr Collection. We have done it for our Vergil items before 1830. We have done it for occasional gifts of unusual material. We are now engaged in making a catalog of our Treasure Room books, some 2,500 items, and when this is in shape it will be a simple matter to have a stenographer draw off copies of the cards to be incorporated in the Union Catalog, and I plan to have this done. Other ways we can help are by sending typed cards for: 1. Any special collection you may have either through a gift or by specializing in your library; 2. Local history; 3. Early American fiction, poetry and drama; 4. English book before 1700; 5. Sixteenth century European books; 6. South American books and Mexican books before 1800; 7. Any author or personage about whom your library has an unusually complete collection; 8. Pennsylvania.

Indeed, the subjects on which our libraries may have not only unique items but may have unique collections nearly complete are many. It is these that I ask you to tell us about and to go to the trouble to have represented in the Union Catalog. It is not enough for us to collect for our own clientèle a collection of unusual and rare research items—we should not hide our lights under a bushel, but should disseminate the knowledge that we have such items as widely as possible. We should be proud of their possession and proud of our ability to supply unusual materials for the use of any scholar who may wish to make use of them. The Union Catalog has its greatest use in the information it is able to supply a scholar as to where he may find a given book that he desires to use.

The success of the Union Catalog in the Library of Congress can be assured only by cooperation. The voluntary contributions by libraries have shown a steady growth and promise to be a factor in the future Union Catalogs. I know of no place where the small library can cooperate so effectively and at so small an amount of expenditure of time and trouble as in the case of this Union Catalog. If you have ten rare books, even though they may be represented in this country by per-

haps 100 copies, if none of these 100 copies or only one or two of them are recorded in the Union Catalog at Washington, you can materially assist the work of the scholars throughout the United States by contributing a card for each of these ten items. If you have a recent book limited to twenty-five copies, or privately printed and not widely distributed, a card for this book should be sent to the Union Catalog. In other words, it does not necessarily mean that a book must be old to be scarce. Miss Osborne of the Chapin Library reports fourteen copies located of *Pacific Poems* by Miller. It is believed that only 100 copies of this book were printed in the first place and that many of these were suppressed so that it is a very scarce book. It is such scarce items whenever printed which are hard to locate and which may serve the purpose of some scholar of which the Union Catalog desires especially to have a record. The aims and ideals of such a Union Catalog project is to have a Master Card for every worth while book wherever printed and to locate at least one copy in an American library. There is no library that cannot contribute toward the sum total of the effectiveness of this great bibliographical tool, and I appeal to you individually to go back to your libraries and ask yourself this question—"What books does my library contain which are likely not to be represented in the Union Catalog at Washington," and then I ask you to see to it that a card for that item is forwarded to the Library of Congress Union Catalog. There is a certain increased value added to this Union Catalog when a new Master Card is inserted over and above that represented by the single item so recorded. In other words, this one card adds more than its own value to the catalog because of its addition to the completeness of the catalog.

Books

Here in the ancient citadel
Of dreams, where dwell
The great, we softly walk and speak today:
And they,
Hid each within his books, hear what we say;
And know our awkward reverence, and care;
And in our dreamings share.

Makers of dreams and music and delight,
Makers of books, we thank you! Gay, austere,
You have given us this sword, this key, this light.
All that the race knows, it has left us here:
All beauty it has gathered from all lands,
Locked in a book, it lays within our hands.

The still and secret places of the mind
That are in darkness, find
Their only light
In books, those torches bright.
No man but is a poet in his soul
And answers books as equals, though he bars
His heart to other men. We are made whole
By books, as by great spaces and the stars.

Groping we live, and groping still we die,
And only books can help us find each other,
And find our own souls, hidden deeper yet.
Only a book can make us quite forget
The pain called life a little while. Oh, then,
Come, rest in shade of books, all weary men,
Oh, then, come drink of books, all thirsty souls!

And you who have the gift of truth to give,
Strip yourself ruthlessly of dreams, hopes, goals—
Put all you value in a book and live.

—From *The Skyline Trail* by MARY CAROLYN DAVIES.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

December 1, 1932

Editorials

THE PROGRAM for the four days Midwinter meeting at Chicago presents the usual variety of topics to be discussed in Council and other meetings and indicates that those attending will be as hard worked as ever. There will be agreeable mitigation not only in the dinner at the pleasant suburb of Evanston where is the Northwestern University, but in other gustatory entertainments, and also in the possibility of having a sight in advance of the wonderful display which Chicago is to make in 1933 at the Exposition which it is expected will outdo even the magnificent success of forty years ago. It is to be hoped that the attendance will not be seriously interfered with by the depression, and particularly that the leaders who are charged with the important work of the arrangements for the coming year will be present in force and do their utmost to make President Lydenberg's administration one of the most noteworthy in the history of the A. L. A.

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THE ASSOCIATION for Progress Through Libraries is now engaged, as an element in its work, in promoting the organization of a National Emergency Library Council, with the purpose of obtaining cooperation from the various associations which are in touch with the public needs that can be met by libraries throughout the country. Thus it is proposed to counter upon the tendency to reduce library appropriations by emphasizing the value of libraries to authors, publishers, scholars generally, especially those engaged in research, colleges and the like. It is to be hoped that such an organization, if it becomes active and effective, will not only help libraries through the depression but will do much to stimulate interest in libraries in the better days which are to come. It may be added that public confidence is definitely returning, and it is public confidence which is needed as the essential cure for the depression. It is already evident from the stock market barometer and from other indications that the change of party administration in the United States is not producing the dire results prophesied, that the grass is not to grow in the streets of our cities, that the library doors will not be closed against the public and that America will remain America, whatever the name of the party which conducts national affairs.

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A GOOD PIECE of work in combating and lessening the depression has been done in Indianapolis by the publication in the *Indianapolis Times* of an editorial so descriptive of the situation and so helpful that Luther L. Dickerson has caused it to be mounted for exhibit in all the branches of the Indianapolis Public Library. As the editorial well says, "The one thing that American people are provided with more amply than at any other time in our history is spare time." It is pointed out that the 155,000,000 volumes in our leading public and school libraries form "a stupendous equipment which might be used to make the United States capable of self-government in economic and political fields alike." This is good doctrine for librarians to take to heart and impress upon their communities. Thus the spare time of those who can avail themselves of our library resources will be utilized to good purpose for the future history of our country.

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THE RHODE ISLAND Library Association Committee on the Mutilation of Public Library Books and Other Printed Matter, of which Clarence Sherman of Providence is Chairman, presented forceful recommendations for both teachers and librarians before the meeting in Bethlehem. It is to be hoped that all librarians will follow these recommendations especially in appealing to the sportsmanship of fair play in the use of public printed matter in dealing with junior and senior high school students and in the systematic instruction in the use of the library for high school students. If teachers could also be persuaded to follow the suggestion to urge students to use only printed matter owned by themselves in carrying out projects and encouraging the use of original sketches, there is hope that the vandalism of the past will be lessened.

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"CONSCIENCE DAYS," in the phrase adapted from the "conscience money" returned to the government Treasury or elsewhere by delinquents and

applied now to the return of books under the fine cancellation system, has received interesting discussion in the *Bulletin* of the Providence Public Library, reprinted on another page. As has been pointed out in various quarters, there are two sides to this method of recovering books which are overdue and relieving borrowers from their obligations, thus making them, as it were, a preferred class over those who obey library rules and regulations and don't require "conscience days" to stimulate their consciences. It is a good thing to have this whole topic brought and kept to the front until increasing experiences decide us either to continue the practice from time to time or to agree that the remedy is worse than the disease.

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THERE HAS BEEN an interesting and significant correspondence between the Librarian of the Kalamazoo Public Library, Miss Flora B. Roberts, and a former employee who has served not only in that library but in others in various cities and universities. From his experience he has developed "a firm belief in the laziness and comparative ignorance of librarians in general. There was little of the endless conversation, the complaints of overwork and the criticism of the public in Kalamazoo," which he indicates as the general characteristics of the profession. To those, not paid members of the profession, who know libraries and librarians through and through as trustees or constant users, this certainly seems unjustified and captious criticism, but doubtless there are exceptions to prove the rule of conscience and effectiveness among library assistants, and it is well indeed to see ourselves as others see us, even if the others may not be entirely fair minded.

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A CABLEGRAM from Paris reports that the authorities of the Bibliotheque Nationale are preparing to "cross-catalog" that great national library, if an appropriation adequate to the purpose can be obtained. This probably means a subject index, which will certainly be of foremost advantage to scholars in bringing the wonderful treasures of the French National library into the open, where hitherto they have been lost on the shelves. It is not even known with accuracy how many volumes are in this historic library or just what are its valuable contents, and scholars the world over will be glad if the kind of work applied to the Vatican Library can also be applied in Paris. The proposal indicates that the internationally-minded administration of M. Roland-Marcel, promoted from the library position in which he was so valuable to a higher position in the French political system, has not been lost under the succeeding administration, and there will be rejoicings in other countries besides France if the plan can be fully carried out in the years necessary for its accomplishment.

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Library Chat

"So, too, was Margaret, now seventeen and plain like Mrs. Dunwoody herself: a pale, thin-featured girl, with light blue eyes and a quick running sort of laugh that people liked. Her temper was as quick as her laugh, and she had a great deal to say for herself and often merited her mother's rebuke: 'You have as many opinions as would sink a ship!' She read books. Twice every week she walked across the bridge and along the Sand Quay to the Free Library in the centre of the city where she borrowed a novel that might be good, but was more likely to be daring. There was one story she had brought home, called *The Sorrows of Satan!* . . . Mrs. Dunwoody had sternly bidden Margaret to take the dreadful book back again, and had thought, for awhile, of sending a letter to the Lord Mayor and Corporation to ask them if they realized on what sort of literature the rates were being squandered. When she was Margaret's age and had bothered to read anything, she had read *Opening a Chestnut Burr* and *Jessica's First Prayer* and the *Lamplighter* and *Christy's Old Organ*—good religious stories, well larded with texts and improving sentiments. Margaret yawned over *Christy's Old Organ*, but yawn as she might she would not be allowed to bring books like *The Sorrows of Satan* into the house!"

—From *The Wayward Man*
by ST. JOHN ERVINE.

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A FOURTH GRADE boy in the John Muir Elementary Library in Long Beach evidently had figured out his own ideas of the Dewey Decimal classification. One day last week when the class was in the library, everyone seemed nicely settled reading but one boy. After he had been searching the shelves awhile, the librarian went to him and said, "What book do you want, Billy?" He replied, "I'm looking for number 500, the kids say that's a good book."

Librarian Authors

Edmund Pearson

ABOUT FORTY-FIVE years ago I was trying to reach up to the desk of the Newburyport, Massachusetts, Public Library, to get my favorite book. I think it was the work of the Brothers Grimm. Long afterwards, I was a trustee of this library. It is right to mention these facts, since they represent my most inconspicuous and my most glorious appearances in a library. I have held other library positions, but nothing else so dazzling as trustee.

Some of my recollections of Newburyport are in a book of semi-fiction, *The Believing Years,* which describes the town in the 1880's and 1890's. The scene of another story, a book for boys called *The Voyage of the Hoppergrass,* is the same region.

In my senior year at college, some people came into our house one Sunday evening, to eat a Welsh rabbit, and one of them mentioned that somebody she knew had gone to a library school. It was a new phrase to me, so I made inquiries. Then, for two years, I went to the school at Albany. Much as I writhed under the exactitude of the training, it has been useful in various ways. For most of twenty years, I was in library work, as cataloger, as reference librarian, and otherwise. For thirteen or fourteen of these years, I had the good luck to hold what is the most enviable job of all, for one of my inclinations: Editor of Publications at The New York Public Library. Gradually, I drifted into more and more outside writing, until I was trying to carry on two positions at once, and in addition, had three book-contracts to fill.

Half a dozen of my books, some of them very thin affairs, are on books and reading, or on the non-serious side of library work. As I am now Ex-Librarian, I may be excused from listing them categorically. Some are out of print; others soon will be. The title of one, *The Librarian at Play,* so I heard recently, offended one librarian, who exclaimed indignantly that a librarian should never play!

Of *Books in Black or Red,* Mr. Adams, "F.P.A." of the N. Y. *Tribune,* made an acute observation. It was that the book was really about books, i.e., their contents; and not about their prices, nor on the triumphs and bargains of the auction-room. As I had intended exactly this kind of oddity, I was glad to have it recognized.

Edmund Pearson

Articles of mine about murder, and about other sad variations from proper conduct, have appeared in *Vanity Fair, The Forum, Life* and *Liberty,* and also in four books, beginning with *Studies in Murder.*

Writing actual histories of legal cases has been amusing. Fiction, especially detective fiction, is easily understood by the public, but the attempt to stick to fact seems to puzzle some people. Yet I venture to think it possible to write such articles without being heavily legalistic, on one side, or cheaply sensational on the other. It is true that most intelligent people are interested in crime. The writer who makes researches in the seamy side of history learns what his learned and dignified brethren, the historians, learn. That is, the comparative value of printed records; the popular preference for rumor over legal evidence; and the unreliability of oral tradition.

What I am going to do now, I do not know, but I know what I wish I could do: write historical monographs, without regard to how many would read them; and contribute sketches to the most fascinating serial that has appeared in my time: the *Dictionary of American Biography.*

A. L. A. Regional Conference

Des Moines, Iowa, October 12-15

Children's Librarians

THE CHILDREN'S Librarians held a Round Table Meeting in the third floor Assembly Room of the Fort Des Moines Hotel on Thursday, October 13 at 2:30 P.M. Four topics of vital interest to children's librarians in both large and small libraries were discussed. Miss Alice E. Brown, Head of the Children's Department of the Duluth Public Library spoke first on "Library Cooperation With Outside Agencies." She mentioned particularly work with Boy Scouts, Garden Clubs, Nature Study Groups, Parent-Teacher Associations and a Little Theatre Organization. The subject of "Tools and Weeding" was ably handled by Miss Katherine O. Roberts, Head of the Children's Department of the Davenport Public Library. She stressed the usefulness of the *Children's Catalog* edited by Minnie E. Sears, the *Bookshelf for Boys and Girls* published each year by the R. R. Bowker Company, the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*, the N.E.A. *Graded List of Books for Children*, and Miss Mahoney's *Realms of Gold in Children's Books*. The third topic, taken by Miss Letha Davidson, Librarian of the Ames Public Library, was that of "Book Selection in Times of Depression." Miss Davidson began by saying that the selection of juvenile books had always been a matter of careful consideration—and a limitation of the book budget should make but little difference. She emphasized that the constant comparison with well known standard titles, wide reading experience, thorough examination of books before purchase, and particular care in replacements are as necessary factors today as they have always been. She touched briefly on certain editions and series and the problem of so-called "bargains" in publishers' remainders. Miss Vera Prout, Head of the Children's Department of the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library brought the meeting to a close with a spirited discussion of "New Books of the Year." Fifteen minutes was not time enough for the mentioning of many titles—but about seventeen of the Fall books were briefly outlined and described. Particular mention was made of Laura E. Richards' *Tirra Lirra*, a collection of nonsense verse for children; *Ola* by the d'Aulaires, a picture story book of Norway; Mrs. McNeely's last book *Way to Glory*, short stories for older girls; Bronson's *Pollywiggle's Progress;* Meigs' *Swift Rivers;* and Coatsworth's *Cricket and the Emperor's Son*. A few minutes of discussion from the floor, with questions relating to the subject followed each paper.

——JOSEPHINE B. FARRINGTON, *Chairman.*

College Librarians

MORE THAN seventy-five guests attended a well appointed luncheon at the women's dormitory, Drake University, at which Dean Pearson and Miss Nethercut, college librarians were the host and hostess. Drake conservatory furnished some beautiful music. Dean Pearson gave the address of welcome to which Mr. Frank Walter of Minnesota University replied and then talked informally on college libraries in England and compared them with ours. After visiting the college library the regular meeting was held in the college lounge. Mr. Gilbert Doane, librarian of University of Nebraska, described the methods employed in library service in the British Museum and told interesting experiences he had in the book markets and shops. Dr. B. Lamar Johnson, librarian and Dean of Instruction of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., discussed the experimental program he is introducing. The development of the program will be watched with interest. Mr. Charles Brown, librarian, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, presented his ideas on economics, reduced budget and efficient service. General discussion followed.

Eleven Teacher College librarians representing Mankato and Moorehead, Minn., Kearney, Nebr., Cape Girardeau, Kirksville and Maryville, Mo., with two public library guests, had a pleasant and profitable hour at breakfast on Friday. The outstanding topics discussed were: Cultural Reading and What the Library Can Do For Teacher Training.

——ANNA V. JENNINGS, *Chairman.*

County Libraries

THE COUNTY LIBRARY Section met Friday, October 14, at 2:30 P.M. with Miss Ethel Berry of Minneapolis presiding. Miss Mary McCoy of Iowa reported that two counties, Hardin and Page, had established County Li-

brary service to rural schools through contracts with the county supervisors and that several other counties are receiving some form of service to schools or townships through contracts with public libraries. She outlined plans whereby reading might be made a major interest among the rural population. Miss Ida M. Day reported that seven counties in Kansas receive some kind of book service but that no county has a true county library. She declared that Kansas needed both a field worker and a county library demonstration. Miss Clara Baldwin told of the work in Minnesota, reporting seven regular County Libraries and that in four additional counties, some service is given. Three book-wagons are used. Hennepin County leads with twenty-one branches, seventeen deposit stations and one hundred and six schools. Regional libraries are needed, combining several counties. Miss Helen Birch reported for Missouri and spoke of the State Extension committee which has been working with the legislature for a contract system. At present, a contract can be made with a county court, renewable each year, the county court paying a fixed rate for each book circulated. Miss Nellie M. Carey spoke for Nebraska and reported that the state had no county libraries. The Nebraska Commission loans books throughout the state and is trying to establish regional libraries.

These reports were followed by Mrs. Floyd George, of Janesville, Iowa, who had as her subject, "What a County Library, And the Loss of it, Means." Mrs. George is a farmer's wife, who had a collection of books in her home during the Black Hawk County demonstration, conducted last year. She spoke of the advantages of County Library service from her own standpoint and also from the standpoints of a teacher in a consolidated school, of a teacher in a one-room school, of the County superintendent of schools, and of a club woman. She spoke feelingly of the loss of the library and expressed the hope that it would be established again.

——MARY F. PARMELEE, *Secretary.*

Hospital and Institutional Librarians

A SHORT address of welcome was given by Dr. Jeanette Throckmorton, head of the Medical Library, State of Iowa, whose hospitality we were enjoying. A report of the Hospital and Institutional Librarians' Section of the American Library Association conference at New Orleans was given by Miss Elizabeth Lilly, Supervisor of Children's Work and Hospital Librarian, Burlington Public Library, Burlington, Iowa. Miss Catherine Barry, librarian of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Knoxville, Iowa, told of her work with neuro-psychiatric patients. She told of studying her patients, learning their likes and dislikes, until she had a thorough understanding of their needs and then catching their interest through some appeal in the books and periodicals. Miss Bess Johnson, principal of Smouse Opportunity School, Des Moines, Iowa, told of the school and the types of children enrolled, their reading and their libraries. The children in this school are not mentally defective, only defective in body. Miss Mary Loring, director, Occupational Therapy Department, Broadlawns Tubercular Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, told of the work done at her hospital with the books donated to them and spoke of the importance of the library and the therapeutic value of the right reading. Rev. Dilman Smith, chaplain, Iowa Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, told of the work done by the library in his fifteen years' experience there and stressed the fact that he thought the library was an indispensable factor in the up-building of the patient during the convalescent period. Mr. T. J. Edmunds, of the Iowa Tuberculosis Association, who was a moving factor in the campaign for books for the library at Broadlawns Tubercular Hospital, spoke of the necessity for public relations between libraries, hospitals and the general public; of the need for more publicity to inform the public of the expenditure of library money; and of the use of the library in educating its patrons along better health lines and disease prevention. Miss Rose O'Connor, hospital librarian, Sioux City Public Library, told of her experiences in being able to furnish a required list of reading for the student nurses in the training classes; of the use that has been made of the books and the credit received by the nurses fulfilling the requirements; of her work with the orphanages in Sioux City and the stimulating of reading among such unfortunate children. The meeting adjourned at five o'clock to meet again for an eight o'clock breakfast the following morning. At this time a general discussion was held of the various problems confronting the librarian in a hospital, where the books were furnished by the public library. It was the general concensus of opinion by those present at the breakfast that the problem of the institutional librarian and that of the public library in privately supported hospitals was quite different, and that the meetings of the two should be quite separate.

——RUTH U. CARSON, *Chairman.*

Large Libraries

Mr. Compton, Chairman, stated in arranging for this program and in asking various persons with regard to subjects, it was suggested that it would be interesting to have as nearly as possible actual hearings before a city council on a budget. Miss Countryman of the Minneapolis Public Library and Miss Horne of the Lincoln City Library, therefore, would produce their budgets as nearly as possible as they were presented in their own hearings. Mr. Purd B. Wright, who had had many years of experience in actual city government, had consented to act as President of an imaginary City Council. The City Council consisted of: President of the City Council, Purd B. Wright; Councilmen: Arthur E. Bostwick, ward 1; Irving R. Bundy, ward 2; E. Joanna Hagey, ward 3; Ruth E. Hammond, ward 4, Mrs. J. T. Jennings, ward 5; Edna G. Moore, ward 6; Mildred H. Pike, ward 7; Grace Shellenberger, ward 8; Edith Tobitt, ward 9; Charles H. Compton, ward 10.

After an introduction by Mr. Wright, Miss Countryman presented her budget which we print in full along with the questions asked her.

Miss Countryman's Budget Presentation

"Members of the City Council: You have a copy of the budget before you, for which the Library Board is making a plea. I have come before you year in and year out with a budget for which I have pled. I may say you have listened to me in the past with a great deal of sympathy and have made as far as you were able, I believe, an adequate appropriation. But I never came before you with more earnestness than I do this year, or with a story of a more busy or useful year than the past one, and the promise for next year is that it will exceed it.

"If you will look at the figures, you will notice that for 1930 you granted us $507,000; last year you cut it to $498,000, a small cut and one which we were able to absorb. This year you cut it to $465,000 and we had to meet it with some serious cuts in the service which we gave to the people. This year the taxes were not collectable and you have passed on to all the departments in the city the amounts to be absorbed. You have cut us down twice until our total is $432,000. You have asked us to absorb $66,000—$24,000 in the last four months. You have asked me to tell you how we have absorbed that $24,000. I suppose that would be an indication of how we would absorb a cut. Our request is for $460,000, a little less than you promised us last January and that amount would keep up our service to the standard of last year.

"Figures show 180,000 borrowers at this time, a good proportion of the population, and there is no institution in the city that is serving more people than that. There are eighteen thousand new borrowers since January 1st, new people who are discovering the public library and who are turning to the public library in this new leisure. It is impossible to put into words what that means in consolation and help. I cannot go into detail because I know you know what the library is doing. Eighteen thousand new people, and more before the year is over. Our circulation has increased 329,000 over the same period for last year. It will go well over four millions this year. None of us can estimate what that means, not counting the personal guidance and the constant help in our reference and reading rooms.

"I am asking you to consider $460,000 for next year. When the first cut came we closed the library on Saturday afternoons; we closed also on Sundays except the newspaper and technical rooms where men congregate most. We closed during the summer months every evening except Monday. When the final cut came, we closed the building for two weeks. You know what people have felt. This last cut has been absorbed, $7,000 by one week of payless vacation, $5,000 from the book fund, 5 per cent more from salaries, and the rest from supplies and keeping the library open on summer hours. We cannot open full time until the first of January if we are going to keep down expenses and get out without a deficit. I am hoping that we may have enough so that we may go back to a full schedule of work and service. We know there may have to be another cut in salaries. We know that you know that there has been no waste and extravagance. I am pleading with you that this institution which serves so many people, which is serving above all others the next generation, the young people; I am begging of you that you do not cut this institution. I shall be glad to answer any questions with regard to our work and service. Our budget cannot be cut without great injury to the library and to the people."

Questions asked by members of the Council

Q. "What will you do if there is a further cut?"

A. "It would depend upon what the cut was. It might be large enough to cut out whole departments or to cut out certain branches. It might eat into the hours of service or into the salaries. It would depend upon how much, where the cut would be made. I shouldn't want to cut out any branches. I do not believe that any one locality should be better

served than any other. I should prefer to cut horizontally, straight through."
Q. "How many branches have you?"
A. "Twenty-two, including six in Junior high schools, a business branch, and a social service branch."
Q. "How would you make a horizontal cut?"
A. "Cut hours throughout the system."
Q. "How much is saved by closing evenings?"
A. "Heat and light and supplies and night substitutes and part time people. This summer the saving in light over last summer was $600 for the three months; the saving is less in summer than it would be in the fall."
Q. "If the circulation increased with the hours shortened, would it be necessary to open again?"
A. "Perhaps it is true to some extent that the people who come and take books home are served, but those who come to use helps are deprived of evening hours. Many are students or persons employed during the day."
Q. "You spoke of cutting off part time workers. How many?"
A. "Two or three people in each branch; about fifty."
Q. "In closing the system do you include the main library?"
A. "Yes, I was very much in hopes that it could be opened up again during the winter months, from November to May 1st on full schedule. We cannot in November and December for we cannot come out with a deficit. We should open up on full time the first of January."
Q. "Do the high school branches serve the public as well as the student body?"
A. "The books are primarily for the schools, but we never refuse any one from outside from coming in and we deliver to the adults who ask for books. They are in a sense community libraries."
Q. "Are they accessible to the public without going through the school buildings?"
A. "The Junior Highs are served through the public library. We have a contract with the School Board. They are not only school libraries but the community may use them. In the new buildings the library room is near an outside entrance with a door directly into the entrance hall. The children may stay until 5 or 6 o'clock when the other rooms are closed."
Q. "Does the school furnish anything but the room?"
A. "In the Junior High Schools the room is furnished completely. We have furnished the books and attendants."
Q. "What percentage decrease in salaries have you put into effect?"
A. "9 to 10 per cent—uniform except for those below $100 a month."
Q. "How many hours do employees work per week? As a matter of social service in this emergency could not they work longer hours and keep the library open in the evenings?"
A. "Forty-two hours a week."
Q. "Department store clerks work forty-eight, do they not?"
A. "I am not informed."
Q. "Have the schools had a large cut?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "It has been suggested that the young library school graduates should work without pay. Is that not a way to meet the situation with benefit to libraries and to the public?"
A. "It is a possibility, but not a good way. Our work is so heavy that to take people in under such pressure would be a trying thing. It implies an obligation. If they were at all fitted, they would expect positions when better times came, and their parents would expect it for them."
Q. "What is the reaction of the public? Do they feel that they should support you in your claims or do they accept it?"
A. "They accept it as they do changes in the banks and slow service in the stores. We have heard very few people complain; they are very docile under it."
Q. "In rendering service to the school libraries is the service to the public great enough to warrant continuing serving the schools which are already better supported than the library is?"
A. "I cannot speak as to their being better supported. I would not like to speak for the School Board on that matter. This contract has been under way for ten or twelve years and has worked out to the greatest satisfaction. The School Board is in no position to take over the school libraries if we should take them out. One thing to be considered most seriously is that this whole depression is hitting youth more than any other class. It is the future generation that we should think of. That is the reason that we should be open Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The schools are closed evenings. Where are they going to go? You will have vandalism and banditry following. I believe that we will lose in a few years through this one element; lose more than we will save by cutting."
Q. "Is there any possibility that the schools will take care of the books?"
A. "The Senior Highs close at 4:30. We have to duplicate the books."
Q. "You are closing the wrong hours. You are closing evenings. Why not close in the morning when it is a less serious matter? Why should you not do that?"
A. "I think that is a very pertinent question. I think it will have to be taken up this winter. We had counted on the fact that heat and light were very large items, $10,000 for fuel, $8,500 for light. These are two items which would be much curtailed by closing evenings. That is one thing we will have to consider."
Q. "Do you render any service outside the city?"
A. "Some service to the County."
Q. "Is that paid for?"
A. "No, the County fund is entirely separate. We allow the County residents to use our books. We loan the books as need arises."
Q. "Do you charge them a rental for the room?"
A. "No."
Q. "Possibly libraries are not rightly supported. Would it be possible to push the rental collection or charge for such services?"
A. "I called your attention to the fact that one of the ways in which we are saving money is by putting the new fiction on the rental list. When they (the volumes) have paid for themselves they will be retired to the free list. We may continue that throughout the year. We have even considered the possibility of putting all our best new non-fiction on the rental list. It is hard for us to think of making our service so much a pay service. We have cut out several things. We have studied our methods. Perhaps we have done things in the traditional way and think there is no other way, but now we have been thinking how we could simplify this or that, and have cut our service. We have done one thing which we hope we will not have to continue to do. We have cut out reserves. I think that is a thing which students and scholarly people have felt most. We may have to change that.
Q. "Have you tried the self-charging system?"
A. "Yes, we are doing that throughout the system. We find that other large cities have tried it and are using it. . . . We tried it in certain places last winter."

Q. "Do you find it possible to collect fines as well?"
A. "Yes, I think so. It might be well to tell you that the item which we have put down as the estimated receipts of $20,000 or $22,000 may drop at least $2,000 due to several things. The present year's fines have amounted to less than the estimated amount; they will have dropped two or three thousand dollars."
Q. "Have you considered making the whole library a subscription library?"
A. "Would you grant appropriations to such an institution?"
Q. "Does your city library law specify that it shall be free?"
A. "Yes, it does."
Q. "Don't you think you are giving too much service. I heard of a case of a person who called up the library wanting information. When he went in he found a dozen or fifteen books and magazines all marked and ready for him. . . . Couldn't he have been told that the material was there and that he could look it up?"
A. "How would the members of the Council feel about it? I have an idea that if you called up and said that you had a speech to get ready for that night, that you would expect us to get the material ready for you. If we said that you could come and look up the material, the Public Library would not stand so high in your estimation. Are we not dependent upon the good will of these people to get the taxes we ask for? I think I would consider that a reasonable request."
Q. ". . . How do you meet the demand of people who are working on word contests? Do you limit the time of dictionaries? Do you issue dictionaries?"
A. "I think there is no problem more annoying to libraries than the contests which come up. There has been one contest following another, three or four at once. I wrote to one newspaper and I said: 'Every dictionary is in use this morning; they were in use every hour yesterday. We shall probably have fifty dollars' worth of dictionaries to replace. Are you willing to bear the expense of what you are compelling the Library to wear out?' I may say that I got no favorable reply."
Q. "Do you have a limited time?"
A. "If there are only a few people in, there is no limit. If the call gets thick and fast, we limit the time to one-half hour. We have Murray's *English Dictionary* and they found it out. We retired it to the closed shelves and no longer allow them to use it. It is one of the problems of library work."
Q. "My attention has been called to the fact that Detroit makes a charge of 25c. an hour for the use of dictionaries."
A. "Some bookstores are issuing them at 50c. a day; gladly I would turn this problem over to the bookstores. Detroit has to make a charge for ink. I hope we won't have to economize in all these minute things which irritate the public with small returns."
Q. "Any saving which you make has to be made from salaries?"
A. ". . . I don't believe there is any group of people in the city that meets its cuts with a more sportsmanlike manner than our staff. Last winter we saved $1,200 on lights by every employee being careful about turning off lights. Every page and janitor jumped to the response. I think we have done everything we can possibly do; any other cut will take it out of service."
Q. "As to the hospital service; is that not a luxury?"
A. "I think the people in hospitals would not consider it so. It came right after the War, and I suppose there is no service for which we have so many compliments. It results in willing tax payers."
Q. "If you saved $1,200 a year on lights, you have been extravagant. Perhaps you could save $1,200 on other things."
A. "The pages and janitors did not put out lights until it was called to their attention. I suppose there are some things that we do not do to save in our individual budgets until the need is urgent."
Q. "You say that your salary cut has amounted to 9 or 10 per cent. You have been given a very slight cut; in the business world the cuts have been much more than that. I have a niece, who works for a mining company, whose salary has been cut 45 per cent."
A. "A man came in the other day; he said he had had a large cut. I asked him what he got during prosperous times. $10,000 a year. We have had a dead level through prosperous times; why should we take the drop when we didn't take the rise?"
Q. "How do salaries in librarians compare with those of teachers?"
A. "There was a time when we thought we were approximating teachers salaries; but the maximum for elementary teachers is $2,400 and for the rank and file of the library assistant it is $1,800 and more preparation is required of them."
Q. "When a borrower keeps a book out over time, you send out a post card. Does the Library pay for the card or does the patron?"
A. "The borrower. We used to send notices at the end of one, two, and three weeks. Now we wait until three weeks so that the great bulk has been returned before the notice is sent. We save a great deal in clerical service, but we may lose more books."
Q. ". . . The cost per square foot of space taken care of in the city hall is much less. Is it necessary to have the library as clean or could it be cared for like the city and save $6,000 or $8,000?"
A. "I don't like to say anything about the city building in which you are holding your meetings, but I am free to say that I think cleanliness in a library is necessary. I would hate to cut out that function. I may say that the janitorial staff are as much in the spirit of saving money as any one else. We have lost two janitors and we have spread out our staff without adding any one. We are adding to the unemployment, of course, or rather we are keeping someone from being employed."
Q. "Have you any fund for the unemployment?"
A. "Last year the City Council voted to sell bonds for made work,—$5,000 for the Library. We took the opportunity to wash all the walls of the library through made work. It has saved a good deal of janitor service."
Q. "Will that happen again this year?"
A. "If you have funds for made work again this year."

In closing, Miss Countryman said: "I hope I have put my cause so forcibly before you that you will treat it with a good deal of consideration, and I hope most favorably."

Miss Horne of the Lincoln City, Nebraska, Library then presented her budget.

Fine Cancellation Week

Ruth E. Hammond, librarian, presented Wichita's recent experience with a Fine Cancellation Week. She said in part: "In Wichita, Kansas, Overdue Book Week was observed September 26-October 1. During the first day

or two we had our doubts as to whether it was worth while. In spite of a good deal of newspaper publicity and other efforts to reach the public with our announcements, the first day of Overdue Book Week produced no great inpouring of books and, to dampen our enthusiasm even more, one of our quite troublesome patrons, a young colored woman, who owed $8.20 in fines and whose card had been held for more than a year, came in that first morning to have her fines canceled and her card re-instated. To have to let her off with not even 'a lecture,' as the girls said, was almost too much! We know that this means that with this borrower we shall simply have the same process to go through with again because she will quite surely have more fines to pay soon. The only consolation is that now the entire loan desk staff know what she looks like and it won't take so long to catch her identification card as it did before.

"There were some cheering incidents, however. Some of our regular patrons insisted on paying their fines even though it was 'bargain week.' They said 'I owe it, and I'd rather pay it.' And one man who owed us a dollar came in and said 'I've been reading in the paper about what you are doing and I know the library is making quite a sacrifice and losing some money so I thought I'd better come in and pay what I owe you.'

"On the last day, Saturday, when seventy books were returned in that one day at the Main Library loan desk, we felt that our efforts had not been in vain. Though we think such an event should not happen often, lest the public get the idea that they can keep their books and wait for another bargain week, we do think that to do it once in a decade or two is worth the effort. . . . Altogether we found the project worth while and are not sorry that we undertook it."

Miss Mildred Pike of Sioux City, Iowa, Public Library said: "We do not have the borrowers' cards for adults. When book are returned they are left at the desk and assistants have to write up the fines. This took up so much time that we decided to make a little bargain. If the fine is paid at the time the book is returned, the charge is 1c. instead of 2c. It has saved time in writing up fines. Formerly many were not collected. . . . This summer we had shorter hours. We put a box out so that books may be returned. Many long overdue books have been returned in this box."

Miss Countryman of Minneapolis, Minn., Public Library stated: "I don't like a fine cancellation week. I don't think I shall ever use it again. Ten years ago we put out boxes and asked people to return books. We got a great many books back. Newark tried it in the spring. . . . Our project this year was not successful. We had held a great many cards for fines and it was very gratifying to give cards back to many. But in that very first morning many people came in who are in the habit of piling up fines. This took away the joy of it. We knew many people could not afford to pay their fines. The identitical people have their cards held again; they are back in our files. We lost the fines; we didin't teach people anything. The customary delinquents are still delinquent. We didn't get as many books as we expected."

Miss Joanna Hagey of the Cedar Rapids Public Library said: "In 1921 we tried it. We looked up the purchase price of books long overdue. The purchasing price and the weekly fines that we ordinarily collected balanced each other. No choice books were returned. It doesn't make people feel friendly toward the library. . . . In a little while people asked: 'When are you going to have another bargain week?' Never again! It is not fair to the rest of the patrons. Some think they will hold books until they can bring them in free."

Mr. Purd B. Wright of the Kansas City Public Library said: "We remit fines for children. There are many who cannot pay the fines. We put boxes marked A W O L (Absent with out leave) in school houses and school entrances to the library. We lost a lot of books, but we do continue to get them back."

Medium Size Libraries

THE MEDIUM SIZE Public Libraries Round Table of the Five State Regional Conference was held Thursday, October 13, with Mrs. M. L. Prichard, chairman, presiding and about sixty in attendance. The program had been arranged from subjects suggested for discussion by librarians of each state as of particular interest to them. Many of these could be grouped under one heading and were assigned to one speaker. Thus, Miss Lillian Gates in her capacity of Reader's Assistant of the Omaha Public Library, delighted her audience with apt quotations for inspiration and practical advice. Her paper "The Reader and the Book" outlined methods for interesting the inveterate reader of fiction in other

lines of reading; for pushing the older titles when a decreased book-budget did not permit purchase of the new ones; for maintaining morale in the face of discouragement. "Keeping Up with Our Magazines," by Miss Marguerite Nesbit, of Hastings, Nebraska; "Library Work with Elementary Schools," a paper prepared by Miss Winifred Schott, of the Wichita Public Library, and read before the group; "Balancing the Budget," by Miss Lydia M. Barrette, of Mason City Public Library, and "Short Cuts in Library Methods," by Mrs. Alma Penrose, of St. Cloud, Minn., were well handled and brought out brisk discussion. The informality of the program permitted all present to take part in the discussion following each paper, without hesitancy, and added to the enjoyment and profit of the session.

——M. L. PRICHARD, *Chairman.*

Reference Librarians

THE REFERENCE Librarians' Group meeting of the A. L. A. Regional Conference was held in Des Moines, in the Green Room of the Hotel Fort Des Moines, on Thursday afternoon, October 13. Miss Ada E. Hodgson, Reference Librarian at Kellogg Library, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, Kansas, acted as Chairman. "How the Economic and Social Crisis Has Affected our Reference Work" was discussed by Mrs. Lila H. Woodruff, Reference Librarian, Lincoln City Library. The speaker from Nebraska stated that the resources of the Lincoln City Library were being used much more than formerly, that patrons were using the books and magazines in the library in place of buying them, and that there was a great change in the number and type of patrons, with a noticeable increase in the number of new readers. She classified these new readers as those seeking to provide a cultural background, those who have definite interests, those having visionary hopes which they expect to reduce to definite interests and those who read to improve their chance of earning a living. Miss Mary Brown Humphrey, in charge of documents at the State University of Iowa, discussed "How Can Libraries in the State Cooperate in Collection and Selection of State Documents." Miss Humphrey spoke of the work with documents at the State University of Iowa Library, which already is a state document center, and explained how the various state libraries, located in Iowa City, are arranging to collect state documents with a minimum of duplication. Document librarians were advised to know their state laws concerning state publications, to have a good background in social science and to delve for the hidden "nuggets of humor and thrills of present life" often hidden in these documents. Miss Irma M. Walker, Reference Librarian of the Hibbing, Minn., Public Library, spoke on "Handling Library Services." Miss Walker told some most interesting facts concerning the different business, technical and other services in her department, and how these save the time of the busy reference worker, and provide the reader with just the information he or she is seeking.

——ADA E. HODGSON, *Chairman.*

School Librarians

THE SCHOOL Library Section of the Five State Conference of the A. L. A. at Des Moines was held in the library of the Roosevelt High School on October 14, 1932. Miss May Ingles, Head Librarian, Technical High School, Omaha, was chairman and a goodly representation of school librarians from Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska attended. Miss Helen Shove, Secretary, N. E. A., Department of Elementary School Principals, Minneapolis, explained the plan for the twelfth *Elementary Yearbook* which is to appear soon and will place special emphasis on elementary libraries. Her experience with children's reading shows that exposing children to poetry is all that is needed, that they should be offered a wide reading program, and that the library often solves the behavior problem. Miss Helen Montague, Supervisor of School Libraries, Council Bluffs, spoke on "Making the Most of It." She made a plea for children and their free reading program despite the tax situation, inadequate quarters, and the traditional mind. Miss Harriett A. Wood, Director of School Libraries, State Department of Education, St. Paul, said that the school librarian needs to be a financial expert to make the library dollar go the farthest. We need to put more gray matter into the dollars. Maintenance should not depend upon incidental means, but a definite budget is essential. In discussing the budget, Mr. A. J. Burton of Des Moines, said that in his city anything above six copies is taken from the text book fund. All teachers are asked for suggestions when book orders are being made up. The section was fortunate in hearing Miss Bertha Neale, Head of the English Literature

Department in Central High School, Omaha, who spoke on "Reading of High School Pupils" from the teacher's point of view. She said that librarians and teachers have in common boys and girls and books; and a common aim, to teach the boys and girls to love, know, and own books. She warned against confining students to lists and emphasized the adaptation of reading to the capacity of the reader. Miss Emma Felsenthal, State University of Iowa Library, in discussing "Readable Books in the High School Library," stressed the importance of supplying a great many attractive books of non-text-book character. Books attractive enough to be read voluntarily by high school students may do much to supply the need for a wider dissemination of information and ideas on subjects of vital importance. This need was presented as paramount. The meeting closed with a discussion of school library problems led by Miss Ingles.

——GLEN H. JAMES, *Secretary.*

Small Libraries

THE SMALL LIBRARIES Round Table met Thursday afternoon with the following program: "Best Books of the Past Year" by Eleanor Hubbard Garst, Book Editor, *Better Homes and Gardens;* "Extension While we Wait" by Jane Morey, Secretary of Missouri Library Commission; "Adult Education and the Small Library" by Mrs. Anna Reyburn, Ossawatomie, Kansas; and "Effective Information for Appropriating Bodies" by Florence Noble, Monticello, Iowa.

The trustees section also attended the talk by Mrs. Garst, who talked of books for the book minded rather than for the number of library patrons who are satisfied with another "western" or another "love story." Miss Morey suggested analysis of the community to find whom the library is serving or not serving.

Mrs. Reyburn stated that serious readers were of two kinds, those who were taking a definite course and those using less formal methods. The first need definite books and the latter need lists and suggestions. Miss Noble re-emphasized publicity in presenting the library need to councils. The annual report should be explained briefly by someone familiar with the library.

The meeting adjourned so that those who wished might attend the book selection talk in the Children's Librarians Section. Those who remained discussed delinquent fines and books and the problem of cancellation. In general it was agreed that cancellation was not a good thing in small libraries. Each case should be solved individually. The librarian must decide what action is best for the individual and the library.

——HELEN REX, *Chairman.*

Trustees

THIRTY OR FORTY trustees and librarians met in a Private Dining Room at the Fort Des Moines with Mrs. H. M. Carpenter, Jr., a trustee from Monticello, in the chair. After an excellent talk on the "Best Books of the Past Year" by Eleanor Hubbard Garst, Editor of the Book Page, *Better Homes and Gardens,* J. Sidney Johnson, trustee from the Marshalltown Library who read an excellent paper on "Financing the Public Library," expressed a sympathetic attitude toward reduced taxes, for the people need and demand a reduction. A discussion followed the paper and various items of economy were suggested. Making greater use of the books already on our shelves and limiting some the purchase of new books. Combining with the schools of the community in purchasing coal, getting it cheaper thus.

The paper on "How Can the Library Aid the Unemployment Situation" was not presented, but the subject was freely discussed by those present. Supplying books on special subjects that the unemployed might study and prepare for some work when offered employment later. Making the rooms inviting to those who sought them who had no place else to go, etc. The paper on "The Percentage of Non-Fiction to Fiction" brought out the conclusion that it was gradually growing higher and was to be commended as such excellent material was to be found in non-fiction.

——MRS. H. M. CARPENTER, *Chairman.*

Galsworthy Awarded Nobel Prize

JOHN GALSWORTHY has been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature for 1931, a prize given annually to "the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency." It is not awarded to any particular book, but to an author for the sum total of all his works. His most recent book, *Flowering Wilderness,* published in November, concerns many of the characters appearing in *Maid in Waiting.*

Book Reviews

Periodicals, Foreign And Domestic[1]

THIS LIST of 6,000 periodicals, which "does not claim to be exhaustive," would have made librarians of an older generation gasp. As late as the inhibited days of Josiah Gilbert Holland and Charles Dudley Warner, librarians and general readers alike were rather persistently warned against an excessive indulgence in magazine reading. *Harper's* and *Scribner's*, the *Atlantic* and religious papers were of course excepted from the general censure.

A list of this extent, "planned for those interested in business and industry as well as for all types and sizes of libraries" shows strikingly how far afield we have gone since the earlier days.

There are other periodical lists, of varying sizes and purposes, but no other easily available classified periodical list is so useful or comprehensive as this. The "Key to Subjects" covers more than five large octavo pages. The "Classified List of Periodicals" fills 258 pages. In addition there is a list of "Bibliographies of Periodical Literature" compiled by Karl Brown, which covers twenty-seven pages. The title index requires thirty-three pages. It is quite evident that the admitted incompleteness is not serious as far as most libraries are concerned.

If Solomon had lived later he might have said: "O, that mine enemy would compile a bibliography." Of all forms of printed matter there is perhaps none that is so difficult to do well as a list of titles selected for the use of some one else. Those for whom it is made seldom will take the point of view of the compiler and no selection will include or exclude everything which others may want. It is rather a mark of interest than a serious defect that some differences of opinion regarding this list have already appeared in the *Library Quarterly*. This critique removes much of the necessity for further minute analysis of the kind.

A check has been made with twenty-three periodicals just added to the subscription list of the University of Minnesota Library from more than 100 recent requests received. Miss Ulrich's list includes nine of the twenty-three. Eleven of them deal with biology, political science or other subjects mentioned solely or chiefly in the Bibliographic Section. Five of the nine have evidently first appeared after the copy for the list had gone to press. Only three of the twenty-three are unaccounted for either directly or indirectly. This is a high average of utility.

Any list of this kind almost unavoidably bears the local mark of the library in which it was chiefly compiled. It is therefore fortunate that this is marked by many traces of the very excellent periodical collection of the New York Public Library. It is strong in technology of the commercial and industrial fields but admittedly weak in the pure and the biological sciences, education and some of the other social sciences. These, in fact, are mostly relegated to the Bibliographic Section, which forms Part II of the book.

The choice of subjects and the classification of the titles in each class show the hand of an experienced worker with periodicals. If one wonders sometimes why titles are, for example, put with Archaeology while others which seem to be of similar scope are found in Orientalia or History, this is no more strange than to find physicists, chemists, physicians and biologists all insisting on sole interest in the same book. There are real differences between the *American Schools of Oriental Research Bulletin* and the *American Oriental Society Journal*, which appear, one in Archaeology and the other in Orientalia, but both are very frequently used by the same persons or groups. The title index enables one to find them both, but more cross indexes, if it were practicable to include them without unduly bulking the book, would sometimes make the search a little easier.

The compiler has given a great amount of information in compact form. The list is of current periodicals, not of dead or historic files, but some idea of the extent of complete files and the standing of the different periodicals included may be found from the date of founding, which is given. The place of publication is a useful feature which other, smaller lists might profitably follow and which one of them probably will if it comes to another edition. There are no annotations but the general character of the contents is given by one or more descriptive words at the end of the entry.

As indicated above, the Bibliographic Section, in the words of its compiler, "seeks to include all current guides and such special tools as would seem to be needed." The list

(*Continued on page* 1004)

[1] Ulrich, Carolyn F. *Periodicals Directory;* a Classified Guide to a Selected List of Current Periodicals, Foreign and Domestic. R. R. Bowker Co. $10.

A. L. A. Midwinter Conference

DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO

December 28-31, 1932

A. L. A. Council

(Meetings open to all A. L. A. Members)

FIRST SESSION

Thursday, December 29, 10 A.M.

Theme: Popular government, social welfare and libraries.

The world-wide efforts to reduce public expenditures threaten the continued existence of public institutions and activities which are considered the evidences and the main support of civilization. Are these institutions and activities as important as we have thought? Can local, state and provincial governments afford to continue their programs of education and public welfare and the extension of these programs into rural areas? Is it desirable for the cultural and social agencies to work against a universal acceptance of a materialistic philosophy? To what extent do such agencies have a common purpose? Can and should they present a united front for a continued existence on a reasonable basis? What, from the point of view of society as a whole, are the library's essential services?

Introduction of the Problem: Frank L. Tolman, Director, New York Library Extension Division, Albany, New York.

Discussion opened by:

William L. Bailey, Professor of Sociology, Northwestern University.

Carleton B. Joeckel, Associate Professor, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Discussion continued by:

Michael F. Gallagher, Chicago, Chairman of the A. L. A. Trustees Section.

Tentative Schedule

	Morning 10:00-12:30	Afternoon 2:30-5:00	Evening 8:00
Wednesday December 28	*Board on the Library and Adult Education and Library Extension Board (joint) 9:30-11:00 *Board on the Library and Adult Education 11:00-12:30 *Library Extension Board 11:00-12:30 *Publicity Committee	College Lns. of Middle West and University and Reference Lns. (joint) *Executive Board *Library Extension Board Program Committee and Executive Board with representatives of groups holding meetings during annual conference 2:00-2:30 Publicity committee	†American Library Institute Dinner *Board on the Library and Adult Education *Editorial Committee ‡League of Library Commissions Salaries Committee and Board of Education for Librarianship
Thursday December 29	Council	*Association of Research Libraries *Board of Education for Librarianship *Editorial Committee Normal School and Teachers Coll. Lns. (Luncheon 12:15; meeting 2:30) North Shore Library Club Open House for School Lns. and Others Interested in Junior Work (3:00-6:00) Trustees Section	*Librarians of Large Public Libraries *School Libraries Committee Trustees Section Dinner 6:30 University and Reference Lns.
Friday December 30	Council	Committee on Annuities and Pensions *Advisory Board for the Study of Special Projects	*Board of Education for Librarianship College Libraries of the Middle West
Saturday December 31	*Executive Board	*Executive Board	

Meetings will be held at The Drake Hotel unless otherwise indicated. * Indicates closed meetings. † Dinner in Evanston, Ill; place and hour to be announced. ‡ A second session may be held.

Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Chairman of the Committee on Library Revenues.
Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis, Chairman, Librarians of Large Public Libraries.
Informal discussion.

SECOND SESSION

Friday, December 30, 10 A.M.

Annuities and Pensions—Report of Committee Harold F. Brigham, Louisville Free Public Library, chairman.
The Present Situation in Regard to Unemployment—Charles H. Compton, St. Louis Public Library, chairman Committee on Salaries.
Statement by Committee on Recruiting.
Dollar per Capita Libraries in Time of Depression—Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids Public Library, chairman Committee on Library Revenues.
Cooperative Cataloging—Report of Committee—Keyes D. Metcalf, New York Public Library, chairman.

Advisory Board for the Study of Special Projects

Friday, December 30, 2:30 P.M.—Closed meeting

American Library Institute

Wednesday, December 28 (hour to be announced)
Dinner at Evanston, Ill., followed by visit to Deering Memorial Library, Northwestern University, Evanston.

Association of Research Libraries

Thursday, December 29, 2:30 P.M.
Closed meeting—admission will be restricted to members of the association.

Board of Education for Librarianship

Wednesday, December 28, 8:00 P.M.
Joint session with Salaries Committee. See program of that group.
Thursday, December 29, 2:30 P.M., and Friday, December 30, 8:00 P.M.—Closed meetings

Board on the Library and Adult Education

Wednesday, December 28, 9:30 A.M.
Joint session with Library Extension Board—Closed meeting.
Wednesday, December 28, 11:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M.
Closed meetings.

College Librarians of the Middle West

Wednesday, December 28, 2:30 P.M.
Joint session with University and Reference Librarians.
Friday, December 30, 8:00 P.M.
Stephens College Library Developments—B. Lamar Johnson, Stephens College Library, Columbia, Mo.
The Dormitory Library as a Source of Reading—Leon Carnovsky, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago.
Departmental Library Problems—Speaker to be announced.

Committee on Annuities and Pensions

Friday, December 30, 2:30 P.M.

Editorial Committee

Wednesday, December 28, 8:00 P.M., and Thursday, December 29, 2:30 P.M.
Closed meetings.

Executive Board

Wednesday, December 28, 2:00 P.M.
Joint session with Program Committee and representatives of groups holding meetings during annual conference.
Wednesday, December 28, 2:30 P.M., Saturday, December 31, 10:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.
Closed meetings.

League of Library Commissions

Wednesday, December 28, 8:00 P.M.
Experiment of the Vermont Regional Library—Katharine H. Wead, Regional Library, Burlington, Vt.
Cooperation of Federated Clubs and State Extension Agencies—Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan, Gary, Ind., chairman, Committee on Library Extension, General Federation of Women's Clubs.
State Plans for Certification—Speakers to be announced.
Topic—Our Responsibility in the Nation-wide Campaign to Develop Interest in Libraries and Reading.
Discussion.
Note—A second session may be held.

Librarians of Large Public Libraries

Thursday, December 29, 8:00 P.M.
Closed meeting.
Promotion of Reading on Current Questions through Radio Cooperation—Levering Tyson, New York City, director, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
Topic: A Long Look Ahead.
Discussion led by Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; and Arthur Elmore Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Library Extension Board

Wednesday, December 28, 9:30 A.M.
Joint session with Board on the Library and Adult Education—Closed meeting.
Wednesday, December 28, 11:00 A.M., and 2:30 P.M.
Closed meetings.

Nomal School and Teachers College Librarians

Thursday, December 29, 12:15 P.M.
Luncheon.

Thursday, December 29, 2:30 P.M.
Stephens College Library Program (speaker to be announced).
Teachers College Library Objectives (speaker to be announced).
Discussion of library instruction problems, including general instruction.

North Shore Library Club

Thursday, December 29, 3:00-6:00 P.M.
Open house for school librarians and others interested in work with juniors.

Program Committee

Wednesday, December 28, 2:00 P.M.
Joint session with the Executive Board and representatives of groups holding meetings during annual conference.

Publicity Committee

Wednesday, December 28, 10:00 A.M.
Closed meeting.

Wednesday, December 28, 2:30 P.M.
Topic: Publicity and the Budget.
General discussion, in which Charles H. Compton, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., will be one of the leaders.

Salaries Committee

Wednesday, December 28, 8:00 P.M.
Joint session with the Board of Education for Librarianship.
Topic: The Effect of the Present Situation on Salaries and Unemployment in the Library Field.
Report of findings from data now being collected from libraries, library schools, and other sources.
General discussion.

School Libraries Committee

Thursday, December 29, 8:00 P.M.
Closed meeting.

Trustees Section

Thursday, December 29, 2:30 P.M.
Topic: Library Revenues for Essential Services.
Informal discussion of these phases of the subject:

1. Essential need of library service under present conditions.
2. Our responsibility as trustees in maintaining revenues for these essential services.
3. How can libraries profit by citizens' committees, taxpayers' leagues, and organizations working for reduction of public expenditures?
4. Facts and figures which will aid in arousing public opinion in establishing the library's claim to support at this time.

Thursday, December 29, 6:30 P.M.
Dinner (speaker to be announced).

University and Reference Librarians

Wednesday, December 28, 2:30 P.M.
Joint session with College Librarians of the Middle West.

Thursday, December 29, 8:00 P.M.
Topic for debate: Should College Book Funds Be Allocated to Departments, or Pooled in the Hands of the Librarian? (speakers to be announced).
Films versus Books—Edward A. Henry, University of Cincinnati Libraries, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Book Reviews

(*Concluded from page* 1001)

is so useful that it seems ungracious to mention that the expression "all . . . . that would seem to be needed" does the compiler an injustice. One need not question the probably unintentional implication of this claim in order to be benefitted by what he has actually accomplished in bringing together so many useful references nor need one rather hesitatingly wonder "needed by whom?" in judging both inclusions and exclusions. He has apparently examined the bibliographic accessions of the New York Public Library to good effect and has made many of them useful to a wide circle of users to whom physical use of that collection is and will remain an impossibility. He mentions five sources for much of his material but it is quite apparent that these five are no true limit of his research. The limitation of the list to bibliographies of recent appearance and current values is praiseworthy in its attempt to retain the purpose of the main list as a guide to making up current lists of periodicals.

Although the compiler has attempted to make the list useful to "all types and sizes of libraries," it is unquestionably most useful to the larger public library, the college or research library or the library with special demands from economists, business men, or manufacturers and engineers of all kinds.

It is easily the most accessible source of information for both foreign and domestic periodical material. It is a selected list based on wide experience. There are few libraries of any size that have or can have all of the 6,000 titles listed. There are very few libraries which have patrons working in the fields of commerce or technology or which need material for foreign readers that will not find it useful more frequently even than they may suspect. When used in connection with the *Union List of Serials*, to which it forms a very useful supplement, it is a guide to material which is as useful as it formerly was inaccessible to the average American library public.

——FRANK K. WALTER,

December Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Literature, Biography

Bianchi, Martha D. EMILY DICKINSON FACE TO FACE.

The author of *The Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson* supplements this first formal portrait by a more intimately personal study. Houghton. $3.50.

Howe, M. A. DeWolfe. THE CHILDREN'S JUDGE.

A memoir dealing with Frederick Pickering Cabot, Justice of the Boston Juvenile Court, and first President of the Judge Baker Foundation. Houghton. $1.75.

Leete, Frederick. PALESTINE: LAND OF LIGHT.

A guide-book to the Holy Land by the Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Iowa and Nebraska. Houghton. $2.50.

Lewis, Lloyd. SHERMAN: FIGHTING PROPHET.

Biography of William Tecumseh Sherman, one of the outstanding figures of the Civil War. Harcourt. $3.75.

Lobanov-Rostovsky, Prince A. RUSSIA AND ASIA.

Russia's relations with Asia. Macmillan. $2.50.

Robeson, E. I. A WAYFARER ON THE RIVIERA.

Both the French and Italian Riviera are vividly described in the latest volume of this famous series. Houghton. $2.50.

Taylor, Emerson G. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE WARREN.

The life and letters of one of the most brilliant Union generals. Houghton. $5.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Page, Arthur, and others. MODERN COMMUNICATION.

Articles explaining some of the tasks of those who are perfecting electrical communication. Houghton. $2.75.

Peabody, Francis G. THE RHYTHM OF LIFE.

A concise guide to successful living by the author of the College Chapel Series. Houghton. $1.75.

Seligman, E. R. A., Editor, and Johnson, Alvin, Associate Editor. ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. Volume IX.

Volume IX of the Encyclopaedia will extend from Land Tenure through Materialism. Macmillan. $7.50.

Sellar and Yeatman. AND NOW ALL THIS.

Humor by the authors of *1066 and All That.* Dutton. $1.75.

Simonds, Frank H. CAN AMERICA STAY AT HOME?

How America can defer the inevitable European war. Harper. $3.

Weinstock Lectures. ETHIC AND MODERN BUSINESS by Henry S. Dennison. ECONOMICS AND POLITICS by Moritz J. Bonn.

These two volumes deal with various phases of the moral law in its bearing on business life under the new economic order. Houghton. $1 per volume.

Selected Fiction

Fairbank, Janet. BRIGHT LAND.

An epic of a woman's life during the period of westward expansion of the United States. Houghton. $2.50.

Herts, B. Russell. GRAND SLAM: THE RISE AND FALL OF A BRIDGE WIZARD.

Exciting story of the career of an aristocratic Russian emigré, who became one of the world's greatest bridge authorities. Pratt. $2.

Zweig, Arnold. YOUNG WOMAN OF 1914.

The second volume to be published in the "Grischa" tetralogy. Viking. $2.50.

New Buildings

THE BOROUGH HALL Branch of The Queens Borough Public Library located on the first floor of the Borough's administration building was opened on October 5 in response to continued demands by city engineers and officials who desired the cooperation of the Library in obtaining the most efficient data and information on municipal administration. City officials felt that a library in their building would better serve their needs than a special collection of books in Nelson Branch which is nearby.

The municipal library, in charge of Miss Helen C. Donnelly, former librarian of Nelson Branch, is open Monday to Friday from 12 to 2 o'clock, thereby ready to serve the 900 employees during their lunch hour and is also open from 10 to 12 o'clock on Saturday. Later it is expected that with a continued growth of service, the Library will be open on regular schedule.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Special Libraries Association has secured authority from the Patent Office to register the trade-name *Special Libraries* as used on the magazine of the organization for the past twenty-three years.

Open Round Table

A Reply To Mr. Mangione

IT IS DIFFICULT to agree with the sentiment of Mr. Mangione's article "Making the best of present conditions."[1] Mr. Mangione pens a vivid picture of the estate to which public libraries have fallen or are threatened with in these days of slashed budgets and curtailed service. This he deplores mildly, and then, wiping away the tears, concludes with the cheering thought that we should be thankful for what we have and what we can do with it.

I suppose it is nice to be able to think that way. A little lady in a series of novels by Mrs. Porter has given her name to such a philosophy. Mr. Guest has found it profitable. During this present period there has been a veritable flood of such consoling literature. It is written by men who would have us believe that the depression, by some magic, has developed some newer, nobler character among us. It appears that Mr. Mangione is of this group.

It is cold comfort for a librarian faced with an inadequate appropriation to say "I am making the best of present conditions" while he must watch his book and periodical collection decline through lack of funds to purchase, bind or replace; must eliminate valuable special services, curtail the hours the library is open, neglect the maintenance of his plant; must reduce salaries and even displace certain workers. It is cold comfort for the library worker who signs away generous portions of his or her salary, is saddled with ever-increasing duties, and wonders what is coming next. And it is extremely cold comfort for the unemployed librarian, either of that group which has felt the knife of retrenchment, or of those eager young graduates of the library schools, for whom "making the best of things" is a mockery.

Of course librarians in general are doing wonders considering their greatly reduced means. Yet most of them will agree that in the long run such a policy must mean decay. Then why accept it docilely as fate? Perhaps there is no immediate hope of relief, but if we fail to protest loudly now and show our dissatisfaction, when the new era comes we are still going to be out in the cold "making the best of it."

Sometimes I have the heretical thought that public libraries might find it more profitable if they did not take this noble and self-sacrificing pose. It might bring the public to the realization of the value of a library if it were suddenly deprived of services it had accepted as a matter of course. After all the responsibility for the support of a public library falls on the public, and one of the saddest things the mournful librarians report is the cheerful unconcern of patrons to their problems.

——FRANKLIN W. CLARK.

[1] LIB. JOUR. 57:909. 1932.

Transcription of Chinese Names

I WAS GLAD to see that in the October 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL (p. 868) Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick undertook to clarify the uncertainty that now exists in the transcription of Chinese names. He stated the problem, on the whole, quite adequately, but I should like to make two or three qualifications in the interest of further clarity.

When the given name consists of two syllables these should invariably be hyphenated, the first letter of the second syllable being printed in lower case, e.g. "Sun Yat-sen." This has been the standard usage ever since the publication, in 1898, of H. A. Giles' *Chinese Biographical Dictionary*, and is still followed by all experienced writers for English-speaking peoples. Where the given name consists of only one syllable (e.g. Hu Shih) it must, of course, be written with a capital—"Shih" being the given name, just as "Yat-sen" is the given name in the first instance.

At the same time, it is necessary for us (who are users of the long-established Wade system of romanization) to retain marks of aspiration (') where such are indicated. The example given by Dr. Bostwick should, therefore, read "Ts'ai T'ing-kan" rather than Tsai Ting Kan. The former transcription shows that "T'ing-kan" is his given, or personal name, and that the first two words are pronounced as aspirates. I should explain, however, that a hyphenated compound does not invariably indicate a personal name, since there are a few double family names which are likewise hyphenated (e.g. Szû-ma Ch'ien and Ou-yang Hsiu), but such are fortunately uncommon.

Dr. Bostwick says: "The entry should be 'Tsai Ting Kan,' without a comma, as there is no inversion." It is quite true that, from the Chinese point of view, there is no inversion, and a comma after "Tsai" would be inappro-

priate—most certainly so in the body of a text. Nevertheless, I can see a definite advantage in the use of a comma on an alphabetically arranged author-card designed, as it is, for the western reader. From the latter's point of view there is an inversion, and the presence of the comma makes it possible for him to decide, without equivocation, what the family name is. Certainly the comma is appropriate for that enlarging body of Chinese authors who now sign with their given name first, and actually write most of the books of Chinese authorship which it falls to our lot to catalog.

It remains only to add that the Chinese do not have "two given names," but rather one given name expressed with two vocables—hence an additional reason for hyphenating them. They do, indeed, have supplementary literary names (*tzu*), or fancy names (*hao*) —but these, too, are treated as outlined above.

——ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, *Chief,*
Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress

Unemployed Librarians

IT HAS BEEN suggested that the following correspondence between Mr. McCombs and Miss Nelson would be of interest, therefore we print both letters:

Mr. Nelson McCombs, Librarian,
New York University,
Washington Square College,
New York City.
Dear Sir:

Our group has requested me to write you a letter. In the Oct. 1st issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL it is reported that you employed twenty-four people sent you by the Emergency Relief Bureau doing library work. How do you reconcile such a state of affairs with your duty toward your profession?

As you doubtless know, there is wide spread unemployment among librarians. Forty-seven of the 1932 class of The Western Reserve Library School have not yet been placed. Pratt Library School with its small class of twenty-seven has twelve still unemployed. I have been told that at present there are more than 1,800 names on the files of the American Librarians' Agency. While of 421 unemployed librarians who registered with the Special Libraries Association between May 1, 1931 and April 30, 1932 only sixty-three got jobs of any kind. In view of this state of affairs, do you think jobs should be created in libraries for others than unemployed librarians?

(Signed)—JULIA C. NELSON, *Chairman*

Miss Julia C. Nelson,
Association of Unemployed College Alumni,
112 East 19th St.,
New York City.
Dear Madam:

On Monday last I received your rather peremptory note, without date, instructing me in the ethics of librarianship.

It was quite proper for you to raise the question you do but I consider it entirely improper for you to take the attitude you do, in regard to our work, without knowing anything about it. If you had read more carefully the article in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL you would never have written.

You are undoubtedly familiar with the work being done by the Emergency Relief Committee which has endeavored to find work for the unemployed New Yorkers who are paid from relief funds. The work is directed by the organization to whom they send their men. None of our very limited funds have been paid to those untrained people, nor has any one been discharged. In fact, these workers have been a godsend to us, for otherwise the demands on our staff could not have been met.

More than 10 percent of the workers sent by the Committee have been college men, one with a Ph.D degree. During the past year approximately one hundred men have been sent to us, no one individual being allowed this type of relief from the Committee for more than a few months at a time. The total number at any one time has been usually less than thirty.

It has been a difficult administrative problem to keep these workers, untrained in library methods, employed and we have been congratulating ourselves that a very worth while job had been very well done. We are sorry to find that you do not agree but those of us who are in close touch with the situation, including the faculty of the University, are very well pleased.

We really feel that you owe us an apology for your letter.

(Signed) NELSON W. MCCOMBS

A LIMITED NUMBER of *Some Notes On American Pewterers*, an authoritative book on pewter by Louis Guerineau Myers, are available to librarians at THE LIBRARY JOURNAL office, 62 West 45th Street, New York City, for fifteen cents transportation cost.

EXTRA COPIES of the Dewey Supplement to the February 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL are available at the office of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 62 W. 45th Street, New York City, at a cost of 25c. each. Supply limited.

In The Library World

Conscience Days For Public Libraries

Why and Why Not

DURING THE PAST half-dozen years, several American public libraries have introduced "Conscience Days," sometimes extended to a week. The objectives are to encourage the return of books taken from the shelves of the Library without being charged, and the books regularly issued to persons who have disappeared or persistently avoided returning them. Also they renew the borrowing privileges of persons who have failed to pay charges for lost, damaged or overdue books. These aims are accomplished by a general cancellation of all obligations. Return the books and no questions asked. Unpaid charges are cancelled, and the library card is again in good standing.

Result? Many books are brought back and many persons apply for the renewal of their borrowing privileges. These appear to be favorable, positive effects. But there are other effects not so favorable.

If a public library is to continue to be free to all on the same terms, recognizing no preferred classes in its clientèle and if it is to maintain a stewardship for its books and other property, then there must exist reasonable but necessary rules. These rules are for the protection of the rights of the many against the raids of the selfish few. To suspend them wholesale for those who have not obeyed these rules is to set up a special class with special privileges.

Is this fair treatment for those who meet their public library obligations fairly and squarely? What incentive is there for any reader to respect the Library's regulations in future?

Does a moratorium on public library responsibility *eliminate* future book losses? It does not even materially *reduce* them.

Is the cancellation of charges for overdue and lost books a generous act solely for the benefit of the poor and the unemployed? It is not. Every public librarian knows that many of the protesting and postponing payers of library charges are able to pay but unwilling to.

The privileges of readers are more liberal in the Providence Public Library than in most other American cities. Moreover, the Librarian is always ready to temper justice with mercy if a person, because of domestic affliction, cannot meet his library obligations.

But to compromise the established and accepted principles of book use by a general suspension of rules that are believed to be fair and equitable is to break down slowly but surely the moral responsibility of the Library's entire constituency. It is to admit that the people of Providence are bankrupt in public library conscience.

Conscience Days innocently but definitely help to place the use of public libraries on a "racket" basis.

There will be no official Conscience Day in the Providence Public Library.

——Providence, R. I., *Books for All.* November 15, 1932.

Surplus for Branch Libraries

AN EDITORIAL in the Vancouver, B. C., *Province* for October 29, indorses the Vancouver Library Board's proposal that a surplus of $40,000 in civic funds, remaining after the erection of a Juvenile Detention Home, be used for the construction and equipment of branch libraries. The editorial comments:

The request is a logical one. The Detention Home is a curative institution—a reformatory—and the Library Board devotes a good deal of its attention and funds to preventing the development of the anti-social habits which the Detention Home aims to cure. The hard times have thrown a great strain on the Library Board and its facilities. Large numbers of people, old and young, who are out of work, turn to the Library for educational reading and recreation, and means have to be taken to meet the additional demand for books and reading-room space. Plans are now under way to open a reading-room in the old South Vancouver Municipal Hall, and, if funds were made available, a similar room would be equipped in the Point Grey Hall at Kerrisdale. The board also has plans for the erection of a number of community libraries, and if even one of these could be undertaken now it would help relieve the situation.

Meeting the Library Crisis

A NATIONAL Emergency Library Council, composed of prominent citizens, has been organized under the auspices of the Association for Progress Through Libraries in an effort to conserve the interests of one of the most important links in our entire cultural system—the library, which is today facing a serious crisis.

The libraries of this country are in an anomalous situation. Enforced leisure among

a large portion of the population, the curtailed buying power of other groups and the economic pressure which calls for new skills and creates a demand for new and wholly inexpensive forms of recreation have placed a tremendously increased burden upon library facilities. More people are using the libraries, and the older library patrons are using them to a greater extent than ever before. Unfortunately, the demand for increased library service comes in the main from too unorganized a portion of the population and is powerless to protect the interests of the libraries from the effects of unwise retrenchments.

In consequence, at the very time that the library is performing a greater and more needed service than ever before, the resources of the library are reduced to such an extent as to render their efficient functioning difficult, if not impossible. This situation is too well known to require detailed comment. Book budgets have been cut down and in some cases completely discontinued. In certain cities branch libraries have been closed; in others, they are open to the public for only a limited period each day. Even in communities where the libraries have not suffered an actual loss, the expansion of library service is at a standstill.

This situation, sufficiently critical in itself, carries with it future implications of even greater seriousness. We are facing a period during which governmental economy will have a tendency to express itself by sacrificing or crippling various social institutions of great value; and the public library, because its function in part is to provide free service, offers an easy mark for the thoughtless advocate of public economy. No person concerned with the welfare of books can afford to overlook the dangers of this situation. The libraries constitute the most important group of consumers of books in this country, and form the nucleus around which the general popular success of a large number of books develops. If the libraries continue to be unable to buy new books, not only will the market for all classes of books suffer severely, but certain types of books, primarily of reference value or of a purely scholarly character will be found to be unpublishable because of the total disappearance of any market.

The publishers and booksellers, therefore, should have an immediate and selfish interest in preserving the welfare of the libraries. So, too, are writers of books, and especially those of a scholarly character, vitally concerned with the problem. In a similar case are the manufacturers of all kinds of library supplies, companies engaged in any of the processes of book manufacture, binders, printers, and the like, and even the manufacturers of raw materials of which books are made, such as paper mills, ink manufacturers, etc., vitally concerned.

But apart from the selfish interest which all the above mentioned groups have in this problem, there is a larger question which concerns all of them as citizens and is of equally vital importance to every intelligent member of the community at large. It would be difficult to overestimate the social importance of the library. As an educational institution, it is second in value only to the public school system. It is a major and often an exclusive source of information for a large portion of the business and professional people of any community; it is undoubtedly the most efficient single agency for the promotion of adult education. Any lessening of the efficiency of the public library system will in time have a detrimental effect upon the economic well-being of the country, and it might even be held that the adverse social effects, in the form of an increase in crime and increased social unrest, would become evident within a short period.

So much for the situation and the merits of the issues involved. The question arises: What can be done to protect libraries and to conserve their efficiency during this period of economic crisis and to insure the continuous development of the library system of the country when conditions have improved? Obviously only an awakened public opinion can defend the libraries against further encroachments; obviously only a more general realization of the value of the library, both to the community at large and to every individual member of that community, will render the library immune to further attack.

Unfortunately, there has been no existing agency which could undertake this task with any hope of success. Organizations such as the American Library Association and allied state associations, the National Association of Book Publishers, the Authors' League, and the American Booksellers' Association, although keenly aware of the importance of the issues involved, are not equipped to cope with them; and there is a question whether such agencies as these, having a selfish stake in the welfare of libraries, could effectively or with propriety make a concerted attack on public opinion.

It is in recognition of these facts that the Association for Progress Through Libraries has organized an Emergency Library Council, composed of disinterested citizens, with the object of protecting the library in its present crisis.

Acting in collaboration with the American

Library Association, the National Association of Book Publishers, the Association of American Colleges, the American Association for Adult Education, and the other professional and cultural groups, the Emergency Library Council is at present engaged in an active campaign to focus the public attention upon the desperate straits of the libraries and the social dangers inherent in the situation.

To this end a group of publishers is enlisting the aid of writers in all parts of the country in presenting the case for the library in newspapers, magazines and all other channels of publicity. Civic groups, clergymen, educators and publicists generally are simultaneously being called upon to assist in this awakening of popular interest and support of libraries.

In communities where libraries are already in difficulties or are threatened by excessive retrenchments the Emergency Library Council is prepared to act as a source of information and material for local use. The Emergency Library Council will aid librarians and trustees to form local emergency library councils, composed of influential members of the communities and it offers them a practical plan under which such councils can operate. Details of this plan may be obtained from Curtis L. Harrington, executive secretary of the Association for Progress Through Libraries at its New York headquarters, suite 1040, 500 Fifth Avenue.

Edna Phillips

WE, THE MEMBERS of the Book Review Club of Greater Boston, have learned with deep regret that the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries has abolished the position of Supervisor of Library Work with the Foreign-Born, which has been held for the last ten years by Miss Edna Phillips.

We believe that the Division of Public Libraries, acting through Miss Phillips, has done a unique and outstanding piece of constructive library work which has been of value not only to the librarians of Massachusetts, but to others throughout the country as well.

Miss Phillips has filled a special need which has developed in our libraries in recent years:

a. She has given expert advice on the purchase of books in foreign languages, such trained service within the library being impossible except in special instances. Her lists of books suggested for purchase have been widely used and appreciated by the libraries here represented, and by others throughout this state and the country generally.

b. Her personal contacts with Massachusetts librarians and their individual problems have been most helpful. The busy librarian of the town where the foreign-born of all types is prominent, can know neither the language, the literature, nor the characteristics of all the different races. The personal visits of Miss Phillips, her suggestions as to the use of the books already in the library, her lists of titles for future purchase, and her hints as to methods of contact under given conditions, have been invaluable.

c. Miss Phillips has created a valuable service also in organizing and carrying on the work of the groups for reviewing books in foreign languages, whose lists have been mimeographed and widely distributed.

d. In representing the library in contacts with other agencies interested in the foreign-born, Miss Phillips has created a new realization of and respect for public libraries. The group meetings which she has organized in various cities have made many citizens realize for the first time the importance of the library in civic problems.

We, as Massachusetts librarians, feeling that we represent the spirit of librarians throughout the state, wish to express our appreciation of the unique work which Miss Phillips is contributing to the Library profession, and our gratitude for all that she has done for our libraries in Massachusetts in particular. We sincerely hope that Miss Phillips may continue in an even wider field to serve our foreign-born peoples in the way in which she is so eminently fitted through special training and sympathetic personality.

——GALEN W. HILL, *Chairman.*

The Library And the Depression

THE ONE THING that American people are provided with more amply than at any other time in our history is spare time. With some 12,000,000 able-bodied persons out of work, there certainly is more leisure than ever before. This can result in gradual demoralization and disintegration of the personality or in preparation for better days ahead, whether they be under a restored capitalistic system or under some form of Socialism. Morever, we have a ready instrument at hand to aid them in any serious effort to prepare themselves for future responsibilities; namely, the public library. The public library movement has been growing rapidly since the impetus given to it by Andrew Carnegie. In the United States, 6,500 school and public libraries each report 3,000

or more volumes. All taken together, they offer to the American reading public some 155,000,000 volumes. Here is a stupendous equipment which might be used to make the United States capable of self-government in economic and political fields alike.

The decently equipped public library offers a real opportunity for those with the ambition to better their status in life. Those without trade or profession can learn a vast number of valuable facts about some form of activity which intrigues their imagination, thereby starting themselves on the road to achievement.

Those who have had training, but are out of work, can keep up to date in their knowledge of their trades or professions. Even more important, perhaps, they can get on the way to acquiring a new code of earning a livelihood. A second trade has been well described by Dean Russell of Teachers' College as the "new frontier" in American history. In the old days when a man was out of work or did not like what he was doing, he could pull up stakes and move west to new opportunities on the frontier.

The actual geographical frontier has been closed since 1890. Yet, if Americans possessed some alternative line of activity at which they might support themselves, this would take the place of the frontier opportunities of the last century. This is particularly necessary today, when inventions are throwing thousands out of work each year.

There still is a third class who might benefit greatly by a more intelligent use of public libraries; namely, those who wish a college education or better, but can not obtain it through conventional channels. There are many today who might be in college but for the depression. Then there are hundreds who have had to return home from college because of lack of funds. Any good library can give a young man or woman the equivalent of a college education outside college walls.

The librarian who wishes to educate the youth of America is not hampered by the absurd curriculum which has come down into our modern higher education as an illogical and incongruous mosaic, compounded from every age of the intellectual history of mankind since the cave era. He can select those subjects which really are relevant to training a person to live intelligently in the twentieth century. Adequate reading lists in history, economics, sociology, government, literature, psychology and general science would enable any ambitious youngster to acquire as much well organized and useful information as he could in the best college or university.

——*Indianapolis Times*, October 14, 1932.

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

AGRICULTURE, Index to publications of the United States Department of, 1901-1925. By M. A. Bradley, assisted by M. G. Hunt. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Govt Prtg. Off.: Supt. of Docs., 1932. 2080 p. $3.25.

ALGOLOGICA, Bibliographia, universalis, seu Repertorium totius litteraturae phycologicae hucusque editae quam digessit Joseph de Toni. Ad Syllogen algarum omnium hucusque cognitarum, auctore Joh. Bapt. de Toni, additamentum . . . Fori Livii: Typis Valbonesianis, 1931.
A continuation.

BEST books of the year 1930. new series, v. 2. London: Simpkin Marshall, 1932. 123 p.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE, Internationaler Jahresbericht der. The year's work in bibliography . . . Hrsg. von J. Vorstius. Jahrg. 2, 1931. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1932. 52 p. RM. 5.-.

BUCH- und Bibliothekswesens, Internationale Bibliographie des . . . von J. Vorstius und E. Steinborn. Jahrg. 6, 1931. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1932. 287 p. RM. 28.- —30.-.

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS.] . . . Littérature enfantine et collaboration internationale. Children's books and international goodwill. Rapport d'une enquête et liste de livres. 2me éd. Book list and report of an inquiry. 2nd ed. . . . Genève: Bureau International d'Éducation, 1932. 243p.
At head of title: Bureau international d'éducation. (International bureau of education.) First edition, 1929, in English only.

CHINESE books in American libraries. A union list of selected. Comp. by C. S. Gardner. Washington, D. C.: American Council of Learned Societies, 907 Fifteenth St., N.W., 1932. 50 p. 25 c.

FOODS, Partial list of references on frozen. Comp. by R. P. Straka. Wash., D. C.: Bur. of Chem. & Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agri. [1932.] 4 p. Mimeographed.

MAGAZINE subject-index, Annual, 1931; including as Part II, The Dramatic index, 1931, ed. by F. W. Faxon. Boston: F. W. Faxon Co., 1932. 4to, 284 p. $15.
Appendix: The Dramatic books and plays (in English) published during 1931. Boston, 1932. 68 p.
Dramatic index sold separately.

PERSONNEL bibliographical index. By W. H. Cowley. Columbus, O.: Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, 1932. 433 p. $4.
"For the investigator and administrator interested in student personnel problems."—Intro.

POLISH literature in English translation; a bibliography with a list of books about Poland and the Poles, compiled with notes and comment by Eleanor E. Ledbetter. New York: Pub. under the auspices of the Polish National Alliance by the H. W. Wilson Co., 1932. 45 p. 60 c.

SERIAL publications founded prior to 1918 and now or recently current in Boston, Cambridge, and vicinity. A guide to. Comp. and ed. by T. J. Homer. Part v. Mat-New. Boston: Public Library, 1932. xv, 385-496 p. Subs.; apply.

THEATRE library . . . one hundred books relating to the theatre. By R. Gilder. New York: Theatre Arts, Inc., 1932. 74 p. $1.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.

Library Organizations

South Dakota Library Association

THE SOUTH DAKOTA Library Association held its twenty-sixth annual convention in Huron on October 17 to 19. Since the twenty-fifth anniversary had not been celebrated in 1931, it was decided to give some place to the history of the Association at this meeting, and to that end an informal dinner was arranged with talks on the past and future of the organization.

The general program emphasized work with children and the problems arising out of the present period of economic stress. Out-of-state speakers were Miss Jessie Gay Van Cleve, Specialist in Children's Literature for the American Library Association, who spoke on "Books for the Boys and Girls," and Mr. Forrest Spaulding, Librarian of the Des Moines Public Library, who spoke on the subject, "The Public Library Adjusts Itself to Changing Times." These talks furnished much general inspiration and specific help to all who heard them. Mrs. Gertrude Flyte of Gann Valley spoke on "Library and School Cooperation under the New Course of Study," and gave a very clear presentation of this new state course. In the absence of Miss Ruth Longden of Watertown, her paper on "Developments in School and Public Library Cooperation" was read by Miss Leora J. Lewis.

Two round tables, one for college, normal, and high school librarians and one for public librarians, met to discuss specific problems in their respective libraries.

There were about the same number in attendance at this convention as previously, but a larger representation from the small libraries of the state, and fewer from the larger cities. Social events included the convention banquet on Tuesday, a breakfast at which the delegates were the guests of the librarians of Huron, and a tea given in Elizabeth Voorhees Dormitory at Huron College, all arranged by the Huron librarians, and an impromptu breakfast for the Wisconsin Library School graduates.

Newly elected officers are as follows: President, Marjorie Smith, Public Library, Rapid City; Vice President, Fay Elliott, Public Library, Dell Rapids; Secretary-Treasurer, Irma Zink, Spearfish.

——HELEN E. BURGESS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Rhode Island Library Association

THE MORNING SESSION of the fall meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held in the new Smith Hill Branch of the Providence Public Library, Providence, R. I., on October 28, 1932, the president, Henry B. Van Hoesen, presiding. Clarence E. Sherman, librarian of the Providence Public Library, extended a welcome from the Library, and spoke briefly of the new building, describing the architectural details and other interesting features in the development of this Branch. The president announced the committees for the ensuing year and stated that the Executive Committee had voted that $25 be sent to the A. L. A. again, this year not as the dues of a Contributing Member but as a contribution. Mr. Sherman spoke for the A. L. A., stressed the serious financial situation and urged that memberships should not be allowed to lapse during this crisis.

Following the business session a symposium on the discarding and final disposition of books was held. The speakers were: Miss Grace Leonard of the Providence Athenaeum; Clarence E. Sherman of the Providence Public Library; Norman L. Kilpatrick of the Brown University Library; C. E. Walton of Harvard University Library; R. W. G. Vail of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester; and Herbert O. Brigham of the R. I. State Library.

The afternoon session was held in the library of the Central High School. The first speaker was Miss Rachel Harris, holder of a Sharpe Fellowship in Brown University, and a member of the staff of the Council of Learned Societies at work on the linguistic atlas being developed under the direction of Dr. Hans Kurath. Speaking on the subject "A Survey of Rhode Island Speech" Miss Harris showed the differences in the spoken language of various sections of the State.

The next speaker was Dr. Albert D. Mead, Vice-President of Brown University, who presented "The Brown University Community Art Project."

The last speaker was Miss Margaret Reid, children's librarian at the Elmwood Library, who spoke of "Marionettes in the Library." She gave a most interesting introductory sketch of the evolution of the puppet show as a form of instruction and entertainment.

——SALLIE E. COY, *Secretary.*

Among Librarians

Appointments

ELSIE ANDREWS has been appointed librarian of the Michigan State Normal College to succeed Miss G. M. Walton whose death in April brought to a close forty years of service as librarian at the Normal College.

JULIA BROWN ASPLUND, Drexel '01, has recently resigned from the position of director of the State Library Extension Service and librarian of the Museum of New Mexico.

BLANCHE E. BATTIN, Wisconsin '31, was elected librarian of the Huron, S. Dak., Public Library on July 1.

CECIL BENTON, Columbia '31, is now children's librarian of the Sioux City, Iowa, Public Library.

FLORENCE BERKNER, St. Catherine '32, has been appointed librarian of the Lakeville, Minn., High School.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, librarian of the University of Michigan, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) at the autumn convocation of the University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, on October 28.

LOIS BRADEN, Washington '32, is now librarian of the Medical and Dental Library at Spokane, Wash.

MRS. SARA BRADLEY BOYD, Pittsburgh '27, has recently been appointed first assistant at the Homewood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARTHA COCHRAN, Los Angeles '30, is librarian of the Museum of Archaeology, and of the State Library Extension Work, at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

CORNELIA M. DAWSON, Western Reserve '29, has been appointed Classics cataloger at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELIZABETH DORCAS has been appointed librarian of the Albert Lea, Minn., Public Library.

RUTH L. DUDLEY, Connecticut College for Women '29 and Albany '32, has been appointed to the staff of the New York State College for Teachers Library, Albany, N. Y.

L. RUTH FRENCH has returned to her work as librarian of the Albion, Michigan, Public Library after approximately a year's leave of absence during which time she took graduate work in the University of Michigan.

HENRIE MAY EDDY, Albany '26, who has been reference librarian at the University of Florida for the past five years, has been granted a leave of absence of one year. Miss Eddy will spend the year at Columbia University working for the degree of M.S. in Library Science.

FLOSSIE FULLER, Denver '32, has been appointed librarian in the Greeley, Colorado, High School.

MATILDA F. HANSON, Wisconsin '27, joined the staff of the Library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D. C., as cataloger, on September 1. She had been in the Cataloging Department of the University of Iowa Library since her graduation.

KATHRYN HORNIBROOK, Wisconsin '28, resigned as librarian of the Neillsville, Wis., Public Library in the spring on the account of the ill health of her mother.

CHARLOTTA HOSKIN, children's librarian of the Sioux City, Iowa, Public Library, has resigned to take effect October 15, to return to Hawaii where she will attend the University of Hawaii.

MRS. LUCILE LIEBERMAN KECK, Wisconsin '20, has been appointed librarian of the newly formed Joint Reference Library at Drexel Avenue and 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

ELIZABETH LANDRAM, Los Angeles '31, is assistant in the Adult Education Department of the Los Angeles, Calif., Public Library.

HELEN M. LUTTON, Pittsburgh '23, is now librarian of the Knoxville Junior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROSAMOND MCCREDY, Washington '23, has recently been appointed librarian of the Auburn, Wash., Public Library.

ELIZABETH B. MENDENHALL, Pittsburgh '28, is now librarian of the Prospect Junior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARTHA B. MERRELL, Wisconsin '27, served as acting-librarian, Junior College Library, Virginia, Minn., during the leave of absence of the librarian on account of illness, March-June. On July 1, she was elected librarian of the Superior, Wis., Public Library.

DOROTHY E. NEVIN, Pittsburgh '30, is librarian of the Arsenal Junior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOROTHY SCHWEITZER, Los Angeles '31, is librarian of the Brea, Cal., High School Library.

MARGARET C. SCHINDLER, Wisconsin '29, assistant librarian, Beloit College Library since her graduation, resigned in June to accept the position in charge of the new Language Library, University of Iowa Library, Iowa City.

ELIZABETH SHERMAN, Simmons '18, has accepted the position of librarian of the North Quincy High School Library, Mass.

ELLA WHITTLE, Los Angeles '30, is librarian of the Oroville, Cal., Public Library.

Married

MARTHA J. BOWDITCH, Pittsburgh '30, was married in the spring of 1932, to Mr. Romaine Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield are living in New York City.

GEORGIA K. BOWMAN, Wisconsin '26, was married on January 23 to Frederick R. Helwig. Their home is 721 E. Union St., Millersburg, Pa. Mrs. Helwig has been the librarian of the Dauphin County Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

IRENE ELLINGSON, Pratt '29, librarian of the Chemical Library at Princeton, N. J., was married in June to Preston M. Harris.

THOMAS P. FLEMING, Western Reserve '30, was married to Ilene Evans in July.

OLIVIA J. FULTON, Pratt '29, children's librarian of the Clinton, Iowa, Public Library, was married to Brenton Maxwell Holmes of Montreal.

MRS. JEAN WILSON GILSON, Pittsburgh '26, was married in the late spring to Mr. Theodore Harris.

GRACE HARDENDORFF, Simmons '30, was married to Mr. Alan Turner Burr, August 20, at Amherst, Mass. Mrs. Burr was formerly on the staff of the Hispanic Society of America, New York City.

RETA A. HEMENWAY, Simmons '30, was married to Mr. Byron Franklin Morgan, June 25, at South Woodstock, Vermont. Mrs. Morgan has been a member of the staff of the Rochester, N. Y., Public Library.

MARGARET A. HERRIDGE, Simmons '27, an assistant at the Manchester, N. H., Public Library, was married September 4 to Mr. Victor Ellsworth Pitkin, at Arlington, Mass.

G. H. KITTELL, Washington '28, and Mrs. G. H. Kittell, Washington '30, resigned their positions in the University of Washington Library in July, 1932 to go to Russia for an indefinite stay. They are now living in Moscow where Mr. Kittell is working.

ELIZABETH KLEBER, Simmons '29, formerly an assistant at Frick Art Reference Library, New York, was married to Mr. Robert A. Woodland, September 3, at Arlington, N. J.

HELEN KNIGHT, Western Reserve '31, formerly children's librarian at the Cleveland Heights Public Library, was married to William H. Montgomery in July.

MAE EDNA LITZENBERGER, Simmons '25, for many years a cataloger at the Bryn Mawr College Library, was married on September 7, to Dr. James William Craig, at Forestdale, Rhode Island.

FRANKIE A. LYTLE, Washington '30, who was librarian at Auburn, Washington, Public Library for the past two years was recently married to Mr. Robert A. Huey of Seattle, Wash.

RACHEL A. MOORE, Pittsburgh '30, was married on September 21 to Mr. Frank M. Shaffer. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer will make their home in Grove City, Pa.

KATHERINE WAY PLUMMER, Western Reserve '29, children's librarian of the Roslindale Branch of the Boston, Mass., Public Library, was married to Clifton A. Jeffery in May.

MRS. ABIGAIL RATLIFF, who is in charge of the Engineering Library of the University of Michigan, and Mr. Ray E. Bassett, of Monroe, were married in Ann Arbor on August 18.

JEAN SAMPLE, Pratt '19, assistant librarian of the Harrisburg, Pa., Public Library, was married to Howard E. Huber. Mrs. Huber will continue her work in the Harrisburg Public Library.

DOROTHY SULLIVAN, Michigan '29, and Urban J. Farnsworth, Michigan '30, were married in Ann Arbor on November 21, 1931.

ELIZABETH WHITTEN, Pittsburgh '27, was married on September 20 to Mr. Myron S. Fales, of Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. and Mrs. Fales will make their home in Oklahoma City.

CHARLOTTE YATES, Michigan '29, was married to Milton Rowley, in November, 1931, at Erie, Pa.

HELEN VIRGINIA ZABEL, Wisconsin '29, head-cataloger of the Milwaukee, Wis., Public Library was married to Herbert C. A. Lenicheck on September 14, 1932. Mr. and Mrs. Lenicheck will reside in Ravenswood, Wauwatosa.

Opportunities For Librarians

Cataloger, male, B.L.S. Columbia, desires work metropolitan district, permanent, temporary, or part-time. Cataloging, indexing, bibliographies. J16.

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University and library school graduate with ten years' library and teaching experience desires any kind of work in college or public library, to begin December 1. J15.

•

College and Library School graduate desires position in public, college, or special library. Prefers New York but will go anywhere. Eight years' experience in public, school, and industrial libraries. Depression salary acceptable. Interested in editorial work. J14.

•

College and library school graduate with three years' experience as a loan desk assistant in a public library wishes employment preferable in the Middle West. Willing to take depression salary. J17.

Free for Transportation

A SERIES of leaflets on various subjects, such as "How to Conduct a Club Meeting," "Writing the Successful Club Paper," "New Plans for Old Clubs," "A Program for a Home-Making Club," and "A Program for a Parent-Teacher Association," edited by Edith Wasson McElroy of the *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine, Des Moines, Iowa, will be sent free for transportation charges to any librarian requesting them.

Correction Note

WE HAVE BEEN informed by the Washington, D. C., Public Library that Miss Louise Kelley, author of the article entitled "In Defense of Fiction" in the September 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, has not been a member of their staff since September, 1930, when she left to attend Pratt Institute Library School. This information was taken from the last issue of the *Handbook*, since Miss Kelley did not give her official position, and we regret that we did not have the later information at the time the article was published.

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A DISCREPANCY appears in the biography of Susan Grey Akers in the November 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL (page 947). Near the end of the first paragraph a sentence reads as if she were Acting Director of the Graduate School of the University of Chicago. She is in reality Acting Director of School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina for the year 1932-33.

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MUCH AS I would like to claim the credit for the "Explanation of the Winnetka List" (LIBRARY JOURNAL, *page* 000, November 1, 1932) I cannot. It was written by the Wilmette Public Library's children's librarian—Miss Mary Winner Hughes. Would you mind crediting it to her in your next number?

—ANNE L. WHITMACK, *Librarian*.

The Calendar Of Events

Dec. 28-31—American Library Association, Midwinter meetings at Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

SHERMAN: FIGHTING PROPHET. By Lloyd Lewis. *Harcourt.*

Catholic Book Club

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON: 1737-1832. By Joseph Gurn. *Kennedy.*

Freethought Book Club

ISSUES OF IMMORTALITY. By Corliss Lamont. *Holt.*

Junior Literary Guild

AUNTIE (Primary Group). By Maud and Miska Petersham. *Doubleday.*

HOW THEY CARRIED THE GOODS (Intermediate Group). By Charles Muller. *Scars.*

ROLLING WHEELS (Older Girls). By Katharine Grey. *Little.*

YOUNG LAFAYETTE (Older Boys). By Jeannette Eaton. *Houghton.*

Literary Guild

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA. By Geoffrey Chaucer. *Random.*

Religious Book Club

RE-THINKING MISSIONS. Edited by William Ernest Hocking. *Harper.*

Scientific Book Club

MAN AS PSYCHOLOGY SEES HIM. By Edward S. Robinson. *Macmillan.*

Library Receives 19,000 Volumes

MORE THAN 19,000 volumes, comprising what is believed to be the largest single gift of books ever received by the University of Pennsylvania Library, have been presented to that library by Dr. Charles W. Burr, of Philadelphia. The gift, which brings the number of volumes in the University of Pennsylvania Library to approximately 770,000, was made without any restrictions. Dr. Burr's only request being that the books be cataloged and made available for use as rapidly as possible. Books considered most worth while in nearly all classes of literature—history, travel, biography, poetry, drama and standard fiction—comprise the bulk of Dr. Burr's gift, but it includes also a number of small collections of the most important works on several special topics.

LIBRARY PURCHASING GUIDE

A Classified Directory of Supplies for Libraries and Schools

ADHESIVES

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., INC.
271 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Higgins' Drawing Board and Library Paste, unusually quick to adhere, is an adhesive especially manufactured for the repairing and labeling of books, pamphlets and papers; also for pasting paper or cloth to each other and to wood and leather.

Higgins' Vegetable Glue, a lower-priced adhesive, serves somewhat the same function for work in larger quantities. Works very easily, but is not warranted against discoloring bindings.

Higgins' Photo Mounter, another specially prepared adhesive is intended for mounting charts, photos, clippings and papers of all types. Will not discolor paper and will make even the thinnest papers lie smooth and flat.

BINDERS BOARDS

DAVEY COMPANY
164 Laidlaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

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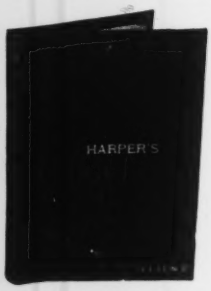

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